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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 97.

No. 18,764. 號四十六百七千八萬一第 日五初月六年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12th, 1918. 五拜禮 號二十月七年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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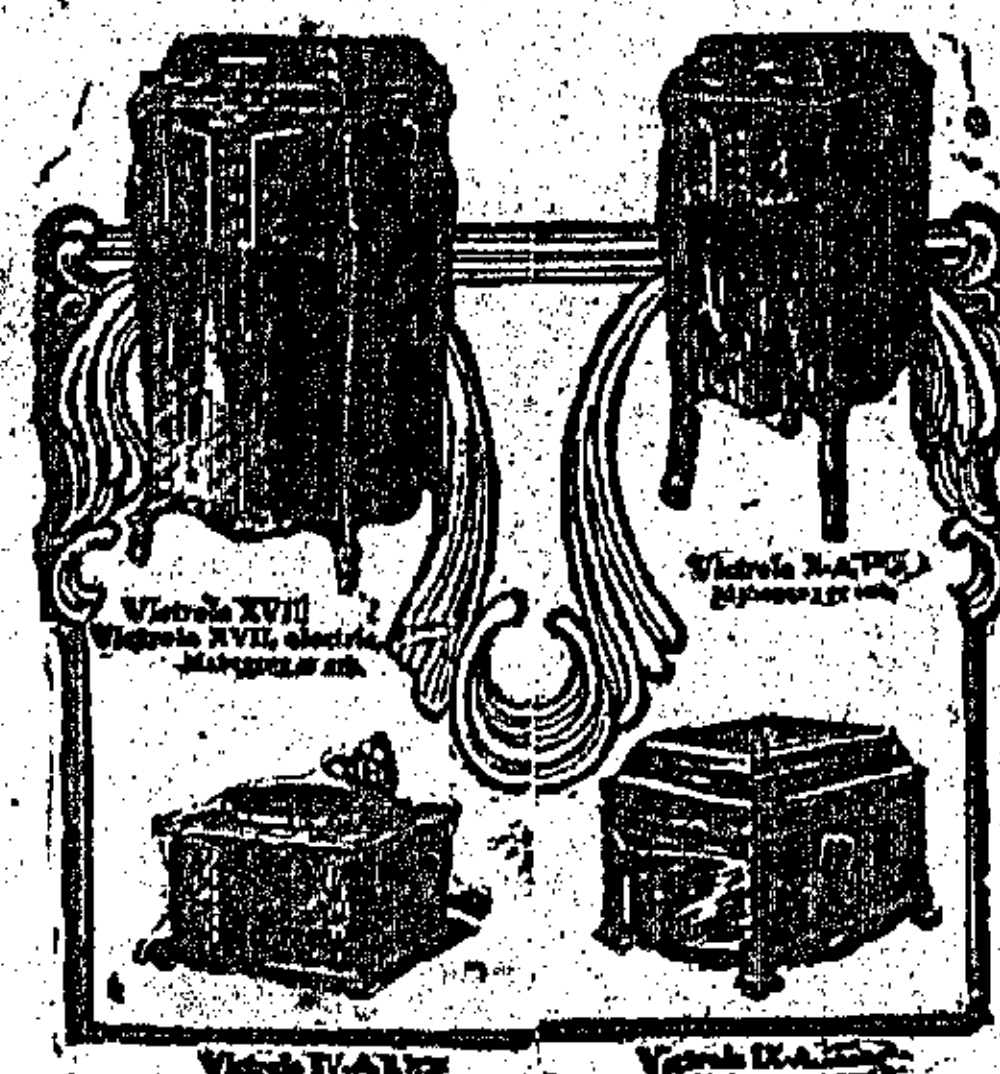
TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsai)	dep. 7.30		8.05		8.30		8.55		
SHUEI KONG	dep. 7.40		8.15		8.40		9.05		
Shum Chun	dep. 7.50	8.05	8.30	11.40	8.40		9.15	9.40	
Shing Shui	dep. 8.00	8.15	8.40	11.50		8.57	9.25	9.50	
Shing Shui	dep. 8.10	8.25	8.50	12.00		9.07	9.35	10.00	
Taipei Market	dep. 8.20	8.35	8.60	12.10		9.19	9.47	10.10	
Taipei	dep. 8.30	8.45	8.70	12.20		9.28	9.57	10.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 8.40	8.55	9.20	12.30		9.36	10.05	10.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 8.50	9.05	9.30	12.40		9.45	10.15	10.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 9.00	9.15	9.40	12.50		9.54	10.25	10.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 9.10	9.25	9.50	13.00		10.03	10.35	11.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 9.20	9.35	9.60	13.10		10.12	10.45	11.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 9.30	9.45	9.70	13.20		10.21	10.55	11.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 9.40	9.55	10.20	13.30		10.30	11.05	11.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 9.50	10.05	10.30	13.40		10.39	11.15	11.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 10.00	10.15	10.40	13.50		10.48	11.25	11.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 10.10	10.25	10.50	14.00		10.57	11.35	12.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 10.20	10.35	10.60	14.10		11.06	11.45	12.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 10.30	10.45	10.70	14.20		11.15	11.55	12.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 10.40	10.55	11.20	14.30		11.24	12.05	12.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 10.50	11.05	11.30	14.40		11.33	12.15	12.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 11.00	11.15	11.40	14.50		11.42	12.25	12.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 11.10	11.25	11.50	15.00		11.51	12.35	13.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 11.20	11.35	12.00	15.10		12.00	12.45	13.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 11.30	11.45	12.10	15.20		12.09	12.55	13.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 11.40	11.55	12.20	15.30		12.18	13.05	13.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 11.50	12.05	12.30	15.40		12.27	13.15	13.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 12.00	12.15	12.40	15.50		12.36	13.25	13.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 12.10	12.25	12.50	16.00		12.45	13.35	14.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 12.20	12.35	13.00	16.10		12.54	13.45	14.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 12.30	12.45	13.10	16.20		13.03	13.55	14.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 12.40	12.55	13.20	16.30		13.12	14.05	14.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 12.50	13.05	13.30	16.40		13.21	14.15	14.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 13.00	13.15	13.40	16.50		13.30	14.25	14.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 13.10	13.25	13.50	17.00		13.39	14.35	15.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 13.20	13.35	14.00	17.10		13.48	14.45	15.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 13.30	13.45	14.10	17.20		13.57	14.55	15.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 13.40	13.55	14.20	17.30		14.06	15.05	15.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 13.50	14.05	14.30	17.40		14.15	15.15	15.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 14.00	14.15	14.40	17.50		14.24	15.25	15.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 14.10	14.25	14.50	18.00		14.33	15.35	16.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 14.20	14.35	15.00	18.10		14.42	15.45	16.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 14.30	14.45	15.10	18.20		14.51	15.55	16.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 14.40	14.55	15.20	18.30		15.00	16.05	16.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 14.50	15.05	15.30	18.40		15.09	16.15	16.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 15.00	15.15	15.40	18.50		15.18	16.25	16.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 15.10	15.25	15.50	19.00		15.27	16.35	17.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 15.20	15.35	16.00	19.10		15.36	16.45	17.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 15.30	15.45	16.10	19.20		15.45	16.55	17.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 15.40	15.55	16.20	19.30		15.54	17.05	17.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 15.50	16.05	16.30	19.40		16.03	17.15	17.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 16.00	16.15	16.40	19.50		16.12	17.25	17.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 16.10	16.25	16.50	20.00		16.21	17.35	18.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 16.20	16.35	17.00	20.10		16.30	17.45	18.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 16.30	16.45	17.10	20.20		16.39	17.55	18.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 16.40	16.55	17.20	20.30		16.48	18.05	18.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 16.50	17.05	17.30	20.40		16.57	18.15	18.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 17.00	17.15	17.40	20.50		17.06	18.25	18.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 17.10	17.25	17.50	21.00		17.15	18.35	19.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 17.20	17.35	18.00	21.10		17.24	18.45	19.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 17.30	17.45	18.10	21.20		17.33	18.55	19.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 17.40	17.55	18.20	21.30		17.42	19.05	19.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 17.50	18.05	18.30	21.40		17.51	19.15	19.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 18.00	18.15	18.40	21.50		18.00	19.25	19.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 18.10	18.25	18.50	22.00		18.09	19.35	20.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 18.20	18.35	19.00	22.10		18.18	19.45	20.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 18.30	18.45	19.10	22.20		18.27	19.55	20.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 18.40	18.55	19.20	22.30		18.36	20.05	20.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 18.50	19.05	19.30	22.40		18.45	20.15	20.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 19.00	19.15	19.40	22.50		18.54	20.25	20.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 19.10	19.25	19.50	23.00		19.03	20.35	21.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 19.20	19.35	20.00	23.10		19.12	20.45	21.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 19.30	19.45	20.10	23.20		19.21	20.55	21.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 19.40	19.55	20.20	23.30		19.30	21.05	21.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 19.50	20.05	20.30	23.40		19.39	21.15	21.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 20.00	20.15	20.40	23.50		19.48	21.25	21.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 20.10	20.25	20.50	24.00		19.57	21.35	22.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 20.20	20.35	21.00	24.10		20.06	21.45	22.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 20.30	20.45	21.10	24.20		20.15	21.55	22.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 20.40	20.55	21.20	24.30		20.24	22.05	22.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 20.50	21.05	21.30	24.40		20.33	22.15	22.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 21.00	21.15	21.40	24.50		20.42	22.25	22.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 21.10	21.25	21.50	25.00		20.51	22.35	23.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 21.20	21.35	22.00	25.10		21.00	22.45	23.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 21.30	21.45	22.10	25.20		21.09	22.55	23.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 21.40	21.55	22.20	25.30		21.18	23.05	23.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 21.50	22.05	22.30	25.40		21.27	23.15	23.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 22.00	22.15	22.40	25.50		21.36	23.25	23.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 22.10	22.25	22.50	26.00		21.45	23.35	24.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 22.20	22.35	23.00	26.10		21.54	23.45	24.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 22.30	22.45	23.10	26.20		22.03	23.55	24.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 22.40	22.55	23.20	26.30		22.12	24.05	24.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 22.50	23.05	23.30	26.40		22.21	24.15	24.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 23.00	23.15	23.40	26.50		22.30	24.25	24.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 23.10	23.25	23.50	27.00		22.39	24.35	25.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 23.20	23.35	24.00	27.10		22.48	24.45	25.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 23.30	23.45	24.10	27.20		22.57	24.55	25.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 23.40	23.55	24.20	27.30		23.06	25.05	25.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 23.50	24.05	24.30	27.40		23.15	25.15	25.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 24.00	24.15	24.40	27.50		23.24	25.25	25.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 24.10	24.25	24.50	28.00		23.33	25.35	26.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 24.20	24.35	25.00	28.10		23.42	25.45	26.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 24.30	24.45	25.10	28.20		23.51	25.55	26.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 24.40	24.55	25.20	28.30		24.00	26.05	26.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 24.50	25.05	25.30	28.40		24.09	26.15	26.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 25.00	25.15	25.40	28.50		24.18	26.25	26.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 25.10	25.25	25.50	29.00		24.27	26.35	27.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 25.20	25.35	26.00	29.10		24.36	26.45	27.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 25.30	25.45	26.10	29.20		24.45	26.55	27.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 25.40	25.55	26.20	29.30		24.54	27.05	27.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 25.50	26.05	26.30	29.40		25.03	27.15	27.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 26.00	26.15	26.40	29.50		25.12	27.25	27.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 26.10	26.25	26.50	30.00		25.21	27.35	28.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 26.20	26.35	27.00	30.10		25.30	27.45	28.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 26.30	26.45	27.10	30.20		25.39	27.55	28.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 26.40	26.55	27.20	30.30		25.48	28.05	28.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 26.50	27.05	27.30	30.40		25.57	28.15	28.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 27.00	27.15	27.40	30.50		26.06	28.25	28.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 27.10	27.25	27.50	31.00		26.15	28.35	29.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 27.20	27.35	28.00	31.10		26.24	28.45	29.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 27.30	27.45	28.10	31.20		26.33	28.55	29.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 27.40	27.55	28.20	31.30		26.42	29.05	29.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 27.50	28.05	28.30	31.40		26.51	29.15	29.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 28.00	28.15	28.40	31.50		27.00	29.25	29.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 28.10	28.25	28.50	32.00		27.09	29.35	30.00	
Yuenfai	dep. 28.20	28.35	29.00	32.10		27.18	29.45	30.10	
Yuenfai	dep. 28.30	28.45	29.10	32.20		27.27	29.55	30.20	
Yuenfai	dep. 28.40	28.55	29.20	32.30		27.36	30.05	30.30	
Yuenfai	dep. 28.50	29.05	29.30	32.40		27.45	30.15	30.40	
Yuenfai	dep. 29.00	29.15	29.40	32.50		27.54	30.25	30.50	
Yuenfai	dep. 29.10	29.25	29.50	33.00		28.03	30.35	31.0	

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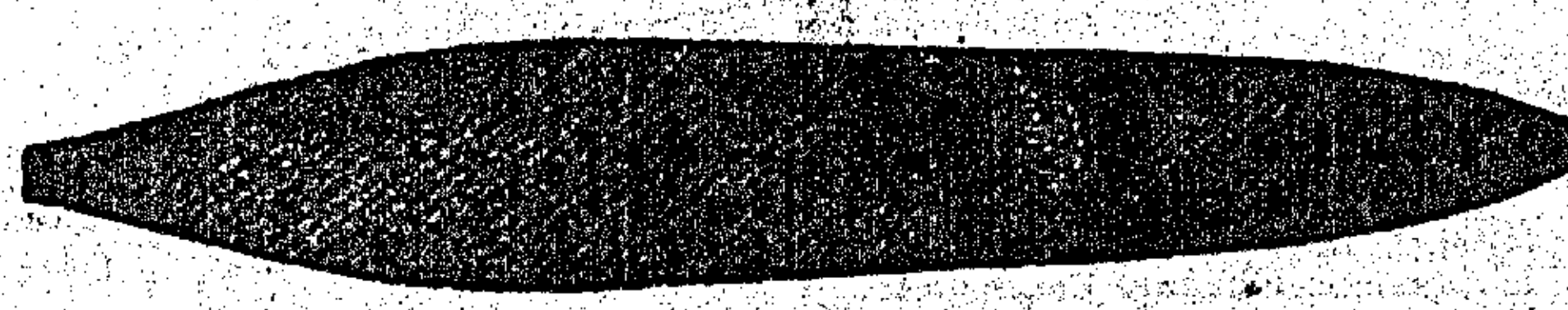
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

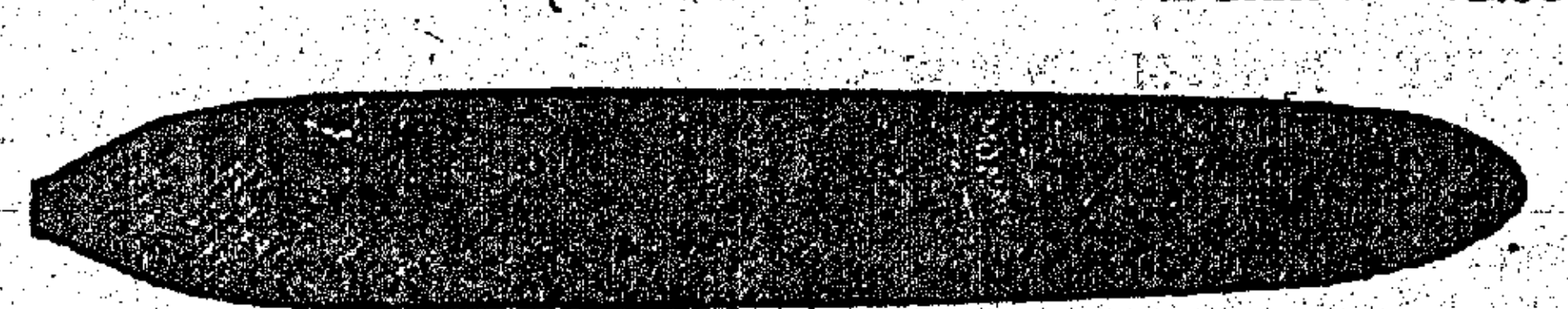
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



MINISTROS (A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$3.50)



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[1231]

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FARE ONE WAY G\$25.00 APPROXIMATELY H.K. \$33.00 ONLY.

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Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Telephone 1934.

[1231]

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL

A POLICE SERGEANT'S DOWNFALL AT SHANGHAI

In the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, on July 4th, before His Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Sansaure, J. H. Tait was charged, for that he between 1914 and 1918, being entrusted with sums of money totalling \$300, to apply the same for the purposes of the Shanghai Police Rifle Club did fraudulently convert the same to his own use and benefit. A similar charge in respect of \$265 entrusted to accused during 1917-1918 was made in respect of the S. M. Police Recreation Club. A third charge was that the accused converted the sum of \$380 out of a guarantee by a Chinese of \$400 given on September 5th, 1916.

Accused pleaded guilty to all three charges.

THE "WHEEL"

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, said he regretted in a way that the prisoner did not have counsel to speak for him. The only fact really in the case which he thought might influence the question of sentence was this, that he understood that the accused's offence was due to gambling at the "Wheel."

His Lordship said it appeared from the depositions that this had been going on for a considerable time, that it was by no means an isolated act.

Mr. Wilkinson—No, it is the result of one original mistake. In further answer to his Lordship, counsel said that the total defalcations were approximately \$1,700.

Accused denied that the money was misappropriated by him for gambling. The only explanation he could give was that he used this money when he was heavily in debt. He used some of the money to send home to his parents. When he came to replace it he had to use it in other ways through being heavily in debt in Shanghai. He further explained that the debts were ordinary debts such as were run up in Shanghai every day—clothing, etc. His salary was not enough to keep him in Shanghai.

THE JUDGE'S STRONG REMARKS.

His Lordship in passing sentence said, he was not prepared to accept that explanation. He proceeded: "I cannot help having a shrewd suspicion that the Crown Advocate's suggestion that you had been gambling is really the true one. Your crime is one which cannot be treated as that of a younger man who has simply been robbing the till, but you have taken money from your comrades and you say you have applied it to the payment of your own debts. I shall pass upon you a sentence that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 18 calendar months."

CHINA MUTUAL V. PORT OF LONDON.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal, the case of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. The Port of London Authority was decided on May 10th before Lord Justices Pickford, Bankes and Scrutton.

It was an appeal of the plaintiffs for judgment of an order for a new trial. The plaintiffs, the China Mutual, of Liverpool, had claimed £23,305 damages in respect of injury sustained by the steamship *Polyphemus* while entering the East India Dock, London, on November 16th, 1910, through a collision between the *Polyphemus* and the lower pier head at the entrance of the dock, the property of the defendants. The *Polyphemus* was entering under the direction of the dockmaster, and the plaintiffs alleged that the collision was caused by the negligence and breach of duty by the defendants, the Port of London Authority, of their servants. The defendants denied the negligence. The jury found negligence on both sides, and the plaintiffs now appealed.

The Court ordered a new trial to be held.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the Services' Entertainment Fund gratefully acknowledges the following contributions for the period ended 9th July:

February to July.	\$ 30
F. T. Thomas	10
M. E. S.	10
"A monthly subscriber	5
J. M. Gordon	5
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	100
Total	\$150
* Monthly subscriptions. † Donation.	

PIANO RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the Recital, with Mrs. Duncan as the vocalist, to be given on Monday next at the Helena May Institute, by kind permission of the Council, by Mr. Denman Fuller. As will be seen, the programme contains only well-known and popular pieces, and the Recital is open to everyone, whether members of the Institute or not, but at the conclusion a collection will be made which will go to the Prisoners-of-War Fund. In a letter recently received by Mr. Denman Fuller, an escaped prisoner of war says:—"If it was not for these parcels many of our boys would never see old England again." Waltz in A flat, Chopin; Prelude in C sharp minor, Rachmaninoff; "Poupee valsaente," E. Poldini; Melody in F, Rubenstein; Mazurka (No. 39) Godard; Prelude, Cyril Scott; Julliard, Denman Fuller; "Oh, to be in England," May Brahe; Mrs. R. K. Duncan; "Rondo Capriccioso," Mendelssohn; Minuet in G, J. S. Paderewski; "Butterfly," Greig; Nocturne in E flat, Chopin; "Pas des Amphores," O. Chaminade; Rhapsodie (No. 19), Liszt.

THE WAR SAVINGS.

NINETEENTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The following amounts, totalling \$90,430, have been received by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month and invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.

Application forms for membership may be had of all the Banks or from the undersigned.

Money in any currency, dividend warrants, and bank-notes are all accepted.

26,000—Two subscriptions.	
5,000—One subscription.	
4,285—One	"
3,120—One	"
3,000—One	"
2,010—One	"
2,000—Three subscriptions.	
1,640—One subscription.	
1,000—Eight subscriptions.	
945—One subscription.	
900—One	"
800—One	"
800—One	"
700—One	"
600—Five subscriptions.	
600—Thirteen subscriptions.	
450—Two subscriptions.	
440—One subscription.	
430—One	"
400—Seven subscriptions.	
350—Five	"
325—One subscription.	
310—One	"
305—One	"
300—Twelve subscriptions.	
280—One subscription.	
250—Nine subscriptions.	
230—One	"
220—One	"
200—Nineteen subscriptions.	
160—Two	"
175—Two	"
160—Three	"
110—Eighteen	"
130—Two	"
125—Three	"
120—One sub. scription.	
110—Two subscriptions.	
100—Forty	"
95—One subscription.	
90—Two subscriptions.	
70—Four	"
70—Three	"
60—One subscription.	
60—Five subscriptions.	
60—Forty-seven subscriptions.	
40—Six subscriptions.	
35—Five	"
30—Ten	"
25—Twenty-six subscriptions.	
20—Twelve subscriptions.	
15—Five	"
10—Twenty-seven subscriptions.	
5—Twenty-nine subscriptions.	
Total	\$ 90,430
1st list	39,100
2nd list	10,550
3rd list	92,079
4th list	210,305
5th list	123,680
6th list	82,125
7th list	61,890
8th list	68,335
9th list	110,595
10th list	140,345
11th list	49,715
12th list	39,525
13th list	50,575
14th list	43,490
15th list	54,355
16th list	72,390
17th list	64,905
18th list	106,000

Total amount received to date

\$1,550,655

In addition to the above, the following amounts have been received, all of which have been invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.

Straits currency	\$ 12,397.40
Previously acknowledged	203,439.06
Total (Straits currency)	\$215,837.30
Sterling	\$ 652.3.4
Previously acknowledged	5,605.12.2
Total	\$216,157.15.1

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. C. JENKIN, C.B.E. PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Uniform, helmets and epikes.
Monday, July 15th—No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, July 16th—No. 3 Company.
Wednesday, July 17th—No. 1 Section.
Thursday, July 18th—No. 2 Platoon.
Friday, July 19th—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

A revised copy of the Departmental Orders Book is now being issued to all ranks. Sergeants and Constables will receive copies through their respective Inspectors. Members of the Staff will obtain copies by application at this office between the hours of 10-12 noon and 2-5-4.30 p.m. All ranks will be held individually responsible for duly obtaining the new D.O. Book, which will be in force on and from Monday, July 15th, 1918.

The issue of boots for the year 1918 will stop on Saturday, July 20th.

All orders already issued to the Contractor (Food Sing., Queen's Road East) will be withdrawn on the above date.

Members are therefore, warned to apply at the shop forthwith.

By Order.
T. F. HOGAN, A.S.P. (R.)
Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

STRAITS MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

NO APPEAL.

GROUND OF EXEMPTION.

At a meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council on July 1st, the Attorney-General, in introducing the Military Service Ordinance, 1918, said: I move that this Bill be now read a first time. The object of this Bill is to give power to the Governor to send every available class A man under 41 years of age in the Colony to Europe or elsewhere to join the combatant forces of the Empire. The reason why this power is asked for is that the Empire is in need of every man that can be obtained for the purpose of filling the gaps that are being caused in the reserves, which have been drawn upon very heavily lately by the filling up of the fighting forces on the Western front; and that the Government deems it the duty of every part of the British Empire to do its utmost in supplying that need. That there is a great need of man-power is apparent, not only from the message of the Prime Minister to the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, which was cabled, I think, some time in March this year, but also from the fact that an Act has been passed since March 21st—which was the date of the beginning of the German offensive—increasing the military age in the United Kingdom from 41 to 51, and in the case of medical men to 55, and in all other cases, if his Majesty the King thinks it necessary for the defence of the realm and orders it, to the age of 55.

What is to be our answer to the call which is being made not only by the Prime Minister but by the mother country? Our answer to the call is embodied in the Bill the first reading of which I am now moving. But the contribution which is being made by us under that Bill entails one hundredth part of the sacrifice which is entailed in the United Kingdom by the Act which was passed a few months ago. Under the Imperial Act, men up to 51 years—men who have not yet attained their 52nd year—are liable to be called up to serve with the colours, and all classes of men—class A, class B, class C—every class. Under our Bill men between 41 and 51 are not touched at all and under our Bill only class A comes within the ambit of its provisions. Class B, class C and class D are not touched. In England, every man between those ages and belonging to those classes, unless he can get a certificate of exemption, must join the colours if he is called up, and, indeed, men under 25 cannot even get an exemption which men above 25 can get. Young men under 25 years of age are not allowed to get certificates of exemption on the ground that they are engaged in an essential business and that they are indispensable in that business. As the Prime Minister said in the House of Commons, when this Bill to which I have made reference was under consideration, there is going to be a clean cut of every fit man under 25 years of age. And he explained what he meant by a clean cut, and that was, no matter what the industry was in which a young man was engaged, be it essential or non-essential, and no matter how dispensable or indispensable that young man was in that essential business, he would have to join the colours when he was called up. But with regard to men over 25 years of age, the Prime Minister said that there was going to be an effective combat cut, that is to say, that every man over that age who was in an essential business who could be spared from that business or could get someone who was not fit for military service to discharge his duties, would also have to join up when called upon. And that combat cut applies to every man up to 51.

Under our Bill there is no clean cut for men under 25, but of course there will be a coming out of men up to 41. The exemptions to be obtained under this Bill are on the ground that it is expedient that the applicant should be engaged in work in which he is still engaged if the work is of national importance or if he is engaged in any British trade; he will be entitled to a certificate of exemption if in the opinion of the tribunal that trade is one that should be maintained during the war and the applicant would be indispensable in the work in which he is engaged in that trade. That you may say is an additional ground to the grounds of exemption under the English Act. All the grounds of exemption which are to be found in the English Act are in our Bill, but we have just made reference, namely, being engaged in British trade which may be deemed essential during the progress of the war. Therefore, our demands are very small, and it is clear that when we compare the provisions of the Bill with the English Act our provisions are mild and liberal and not drastic. It is difficult to conceive how anyone could object to the Bill on the ground that its provisions are too comprehensive, too far-reaching or too drastic. On the other hand, I think I can conceive that objection may be taken to the Bill on the ground that its provisions are not far-reaching enough and that they are not so comprehensive as the Hongkong Ordinance of the Jamaica law. In Hongkong, for instance, every class of man comes within the purview of their Ordinance. Their Ordinance is not restricted to class A, but embraces all the other classes, to which men of military age may be assigned. In Jamaica, the law embraces every man under 41, no matter what the class is to which he is relegated. We are determined that our Bill should be confined to

class A men, that is, to the men who are fit to join the combatant forces of the Empire, and that the Bill should not extend to the other classes of men, that is, to the men who are only fit for garrison duty or for sedentary work, such as that of a clerk or that of a cook or that of an orderly. In our opinion this class of men would be as usefully employed here or probably more usefully employed here than they could be employed in Europe. Therefore, I may say that I do not think that it is much good any offer being made of an amendment to include class B or class C men. Our mind has been made up that we shall have only class A men; that is, men who can go and immediately join the fighting forces.

I may mention, Sir, before I conclude, that an exemption tribunal, but no appeal tribunal, will be set up under this Bill. A tribunal which will be called an exemption tribunal will be established in each Settlement, consisting of not less than five and not more than seven men to be appointed by the Governor. There is no tribunal to which an appeal can be taken from that exemption tribunal. I can hardly see the necessity for it. The tribunal will be drawn from the pick of the community and there will apparently be nobody left to whom there can be an appeal. If there was an appeal it looks as if that appeal would be from Caesar to Caesar. To this tribunal, which must be not less than five, I have been directed by his Excellency the Governor to state that he intends to make the following appointments: Two judges of the Supreme Court will be appointed on each tribunal, the Chief Justice being the chairman of each tribunal; a member, to be nominated by the unofficial members of this house, will be appointed on each tribunal by the Governor; a member to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore will be appointed on the Singapore tribunal; a member to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce of Penang, to sit on the Penang tribunal, and a member to be nominated by the Malacca Planters' Association to sit on the Malacca tribunal. Then there will be a member to be nominated by His Excellency the Governor on each tribunal. In addition there will be a member to be appointed without nomination by anybody by his Excellency the Governor, which member will be unofficial. That, Sir, will be the personnel of these exemption tribunals, and I sincerely trust that when the nominations are being made and have been approved by his Excellency the Governor the personnel will not be such as in the opinion of the member for the Singapore Chamber of Commerce will "make a cat laugh." (Laughter.)

The General Officer Commanding—Sir, I beg to second the motion.—Sir, The Bill was then read a first time and the Attorney-General gave notice that the next meeting of the Council he would move the second reading of the Bill.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following are the objects and reasons appended to the Straits Settlements Military Service Ordinance, 1918.

The object of this bill is to raise an overseas force, all of the members of which will be liable to be called out by the Governor at any time during the war for active service beyond the limits of the Colony.

(2)—This force will consist of the men classified in category A under the Registration and Medical Examination Ordinance, 1917, who are not exempted from the provisions of this bill.

(3)—Exemptions will be granted by a tribunal to be established under this bill and in the case of men in the service of the Government, by the Colonial Secretary with the approval of the Governor on the following grounds:—

(a)—That it is expedient in Imperial interests or in the interests of such British trade as should in the opinion of the tribunal be maintained during the war, that the applicant should, instead of being enrolled in the force, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged or in which he is with the approval of the tribunal prepared to engage; or

(b)—That serious hardship would ensue, if the applicant were in the Force, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations and domestic position.

(4)—The men who are called out for active service outside the Colony will be deemed to be duly enlisted in His Majesty's regular forces for general service with the colours for the period of the war, and will be appointed to some corps of His Majesty's regular forces. No man will, however, be called out who is not, on re-examination under the Registration and Medical Examination Ordinance, 1917, classified in category A.

CANTON LOCAL RED CROSS WORKERS.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers have this week despatched to the Matron, 38th General Hospital, E.E.F., the following goods and hospital supplies:—

50 suits pyjamas, 13 shirts, 23 helpess-case shirts, 12 shrouds, 68 pillow-slips, 55 draw-sheets, 38 dysentery pads, 4 limb pads, 83 pairs of socks, 8 pairs of bed-slippers, 9 mop-heads, 37 dusters, 53 serviettes, 31 tray-cloths, 12 knitted washing swabs, 73 milk jug covers (assorted sizes), 158 khaki handkerchiefs, 1 bed-jacket, 26 surgical caps, 12 gurgles, 120 surgical swabs (in bags), 320 rolled bandages (assorted sizes), 84 flannellette many-tailed bandages, 35 gauze many-tailed chest bandages, 43 gauze many-tailed abdominal bandages, 51 flannellette suspensory bandages, 67 triangular bandages, 27 knitted eye-bandages, 1,000 cigarettes, 3 fly-traps, 1 suit khaki uniform, puttees and caps complete, 3 pairs of boots, books and cards, clothing and old linen.

THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

MERCANTILE BANK MR. IRVINE
AND MR. TURNER.ONE APPEAL ADJOURNED; TWO
REFUSED.

The Governor-in-Council sat yesterday morning to hear appeals from the decisions of the Conscription Tribunal.

H.E. the Governor presided, and there were also present:—H.E. the General Officer Commanding, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works and Sir Paul Chater. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. N. J. Stabb were also present as Assessors.

There were three cases. Mr. Champkin, on behalf of the Mercantile Bank, appealed against the decision that Mr. Kennedy should be exempted for three months only. Mr. Irvine, of the Chartered Bank, appealed against the decision that he should be exempt for two months. He wanted to go at once. Mr. Turner appealed against the decision that he should be enrolled in Hongkong, desiring to be sent to Canada to place himself at the disposal of the authorities there.

The Mercantile Bank's appeal was adjourned for four weeks in order to give Mr. Champkin time to see what arrangements could be made in the way of obtaining assistance. The appeals of Mr. Irvine and Mr. Turner were refused.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

Mr. Champkin was first called.

H.E. the Governor—You appear on behalf of your Bank to appeal against the non-exemption of Mr. Kennedy, one of your assistants. We have very carefully considered the papers in the case, and I would like to ask whether there are any fresh reasons to those advanced by you before the Tribunal against this non-exemption.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—There are no fresh reasons. I understand that the view taken by the Tribunal was that I could get out of this difficulty by employing a substitute. I am of the opinion that such a substitute would be useless, and worse than useless—an encumbrance. It would take my accountant, who is already over-worked, most of his time to supervise the substitute, and therefore, I do not think that the suggestion of the Tribunal is at all feasible.

H.E. the Governor—The Tribunal did not go quite so far as that. They found that your staff is now equal to the pre-war staff—that is to say three, and they gave three months' grace before Mr. Kennedy goes, leaving it to you to find assistance—they do not say substitute—assistance, if you could, to replace him, more or less. I would like to ask you whether you have made any endeavour since the sitting of the Tribunal to see whether you could obtain such assistance.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I have made no such endeavours, because I do not think any such casual assistance would be of any use. I have telegraphed to the London office—the decision of the Tribunal and there has been no time yet to receive a reply. Any assistance at all possible for me to take would have to come from London. It is not possible to employ local assistance.

H.E. the Governor—I suppose you are aware that the premier bank in the Colony—it is now public knowledge—has released two of their assistants and are replacing them by two men who have had no previous training—men of good education and good character.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I will ask your Excellency to imagine that all the assistants of the Hongkong Bank were taken away and replaced by lawyers, brokers and policemen, who were untrained. What would be the condition of the Bank? You are taking the only assistant that we have. Four-fifths of the work of the assistant can only be done by a trained man and specialist. One-fifth can be done by anyone. If I had five assistants I would spare one and take in a substitute in order to do the non-essential work—the decoding of telegrams, looking after the postage book, etc. If I take a man now he has to pass all my cheques. What indemnity have I got against forged cheques? He has charge of my notes and shipping documents. If anything was missing he would shrug his shoulders and suppose it must have been lost, and then he would perhaps suggest that he should go back to his original job which he was

sorry to have left. He would have no responsibility to the Bank at all.

H.E. the Governor—You have not made any endeavour, beyond telegraphing to London, to follow the indications of the Tribunal that you should try to find some assistance which would be trained more or less during these three months.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I hold the view that no such assistance is available in the Colony and therefore I have not attempted to find it.

H.E. the Governor—I put it to you that it is not quite safe to come to this conclusion. It may be possible that there are men in the Colony who have been trained in Banks.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I do not think anyone in this Colony is capable of taking over the whole of Mr. Kennedy's work.

H.E. the Governor—We understand that.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—It is not a question of releasing one of the members of my staff. I have only one assistant. The man who takes his place must have certain knowledge of all the signatures and he must be a man who can do the work without the necessity of supervision by the accountant.

H.E. the Governor—We understand your point of view, Mr. Champkin. We will not detain you any further. Have you anything to say, Major Morgan?

Major MORGAN—I believe in the Colony there is Mr. Dowbiggin, who is of military age, but has been rejected on medical grounds. He was previously a member of the Mercantile Bank, but whether here or elsewhere I do not know. Surely he could be brought in and learn the work during the three months' exemption that has been granted to Mr. Kennedy.

H.E. the Governor (to Mr. Champkin, recalled)—Major Morgan has mentioned to us a possible substitute in Mr. Dowbiggin.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I consider that is not possible. There are objections. It is particularly undesirable that any exchange broker should be given an inside knowledge of a bank's operations. In no circumstances would an exchange broker be acceptable.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Was he not in the Bank before?

Mr. CHAMPKIN—He is an ex-employee of the Bank.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—He knows the operations of exchange.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—The man who would take Mr. Kennedy's place would not be required to know the operations of exchange. He would be required to know the signatures of the clients and so forth. As a matter of fact, it is in one sense more important that Mr. Kennedy should be retained than that I should be retained. We can, if the worst comes to the worst, cease the exchange business, but we must keep up our local business.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Assuming that no substitute can be obtained locally to do the whole of Mr. Kennedy's work, is it possible so to arrange that some of it might be done by a substitute?

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I have already stated that four-fifths of an assistant's work may be described as essential. It would, of course, be possible for any substitute to do one-fifth, but the remaining four-fifths, no.

The Council deliberated in private and subsequently H.E. the Governor informed Mr. Champkin that the Council had unanimously decided to adjourn the appeal for four weeks from that day to give him time to see what arrangements could be made.

MR. IRVINE.

H.E. the Governor (to Mr. Irvine)—The Tribunal has exempted you for two months and you appeal on the grounds that it will not inconvenience the bank to allow you, like Mr. Lovely, to go at once. You say that you volunteered before Mr. Lovely and should be granted equal consideration with him. You have been eight years in the tropics without a holiday, and you do not wish to land in England in November. Have you any other reasons to urge against the decision of the Tribunal?

Mr. IRVINE—No, Sir. I only claim equal consideration with Mr. Lovely on the point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Does Mr. Downing oppose this?

It was pointed out that Mr. Downing was not appearing.

After the Council had deliberated in private H.E. the Governor, addressing Mr. Irvine, said—The Council have care-

fully considered your appeal and they regret they cannot entertain it.

Mr. IRVINE—I beg leave to say that I resigned before Mr. Lovely and if one of us may go at once I think I should be the one.

H.E. the Governor—We are aware of all the facts and I say that we regret we cannot entertain your appeal. You will have two months' exemption. After that we shall have pleasure in forwarding you somewhere nearer to the fighting line than you are at present.

MR. TURNER.

H.E. the Governor (to Mr. Turner)—We have carefully considered the papers in the case together with the letter from Mr. Wilbur, which was not before the Tribunal. You say you do not wish to avoid military service, but that you prefer to be transferred to Canada for Y.M.C.A. work with the consent of the Canadian military authorities. The Tribunal, on the other hand, decided that you can best serve the Imperial interests by being enrolled in Hongkong. Do you wish to add any fresh reason for exemption?

Mr. TURNER—No, Sir.

After deliberating in private, H.E. the Governor, addressing Mr. Turner, said—The Council have carefully considered your case and have decided not to entertain your appeal.

Mr. TURNER—I would like to ask one question. I have arranged to go to Canada on Wednesday of next week with my wife and family. I understand that the Artillery have been ordered to go to France. I am a gun-layer and am training now for distance range finding. I would like to go with my wife and family to Canada and wait there for the Artillery. I would much prefer to go to France than to Mesopotamia. I would like, if possible, a recommendation to that effect from this Court of Appeal.

H.E. the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING—As far as I know you enlisted in the Infantry.

H.E. the Governor—You did not appear before the Military Service Commission?

Mr. TURNER—No, Sir. I was willing to do so but was asked not to do so.

H.E. the Governor—The fact remains that you did not appear. It is only the men who applied before the Military Service Commission who are accorded the privilege of going to England.

Mr. TURNER—I put it to you that I am an Artillery man, a gun-layer and am doing the D.R.F. course so that I am an expert.

H.E. the Governor—I am afraid, after what has fallen from the General Officer Commanding, that we cannot vary our decision on that ground. No doubt, when you get to India, they will sort you out according to the qualifications as they find them.

The GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING—Are you in the Defence Corps?

Mr. TURNER—Yes, Sir.

The GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING—Will you put in an application for the artillery to me through your Commanding Officer? I do not say we can grant it, but we will consider it.

H.E. the Governor—That means that your wife and family go on whatever date it is you mention, but the military authorities here will consider your case and will make arrangements accordingly if they are able to fall in with your views that you should be transferred to the artillery.

The Council then adjourned.

GENERAL MILITARY
SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—Messrs. Dodwell & Co.—
G. Morton Smith } Medically fit.
T. C. Nixon }
F. Syme-Thomson }
Rejected as medically unfit.—F. W. Stone and E. Grant Smith.
3.45 p.m.—Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co.—
E. W. White } Medically fit.
J. C. Finch }
Rejected as medically unfit.—H. Overy and C. Stuart.
4 p.m.—The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.—
M. F. Murray }
L. C. Robinson } Medically fit.
P. T. Chivers }
C. F. Templeton }
A. E. Cherry }
J. S. Jennings }
Rejected as medically unfit.—H. A. Baxter and N. E. Kent.
4.15 p.m.—Hongkong Telegraph—
A. Morley—Medically fit.
Rejected as medically unfit.—C. M. Wilson.
4.30 p.m.—Messrs. Brewer & Co.—
N. I. Brewer.
4.45 p.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—
C. H. P. Hay }
G. S. Archbutt } Medically fit.
W. R. C. S. Mansfield }
Rejected as medically unfit.—P. M. Hodgson and C. B. Bird.

CORRESPONDENCE.
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With reference to the letters from Major-General Ventris and Lieut. Col. Crisp, replying to my recent remarks on this subject in the Military Tribunal and read in the same Tribunal yesterday, if candid criticism be "insult," I am afraid I must plead guilty, though none was intended.

If passing men, who were examined a year ago, without the slightest attempt at any further physical examination satisfies the Army regulations I can only say it does not satisfy the men conscripted, whose lives are involved, nor the general public, who are freely condemning it. That many men in the medical examination now going on have been so passed as fit for service Lieut. Col. Crisp cannot deny.

In conclusion, and as a justification for taking up the question on behalf of men who cannot well protect themselves, I may add that a very definite assurance was given to the "unofficial members" of the Legislative Council, when urging that there should be more than the Military doctors on the "Medical Board," that the examination would be most thorough.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, July 11th, 1918.

The medical examination has undoubtedly been the subject of considerable comment, and we intended to draw attention to it. It will be remembered that the medical examination of recruits in Gt. Britain was severely criticised in the House of Commons, and there was no complaint of an insult. In this Colony adverse criticism is commonly resented. It seems not to be realised that in the British Empire the public retain the right to question the official conduct of those whom they invest with authority.—Ed., H.D.P.]

THE ENLISTMENT OF NON-
EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With reference to the telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies appearing in this morning's issue of the paper to the effect that certain conditions would be imposed on non-European British subjects who care to enlist with combatant or other units of the British Army, these conditions seem to be invidious, to say the least. With your permission I wish to deal with the conditions paragraph by paragraph.

(1) "That they agree to eat the ordinary rations of the British soldier." I wonder whether the Secretary of State imagines for a moment that a British subject, if he enlists for purely patriotic reasons, will cavil at being given the ordinary rations of the British "Tommy," or does the Secretary of State, through ignorance, think that such men in Hongkong—I speak only of the Eurasians and Portuguese—are not used to eating the diet of the ordinary Englishman and have a special diet of their own? It is not so, and I, as a non-European British subject, voicing, as I think I do, the opinion of all such eligible young men in the Colony, wish to state that the paragraph is invidious and casts an aspersion on our patriotism. What cares a man for the particular food he is asked to eat so long as he is given the opportunity of meeting the despisers of women and children, the wreckers of homes, and the murderers of innocent beings? Our patriotism will surely make us forego the luxury we are accustomed to.

Now as regards paragraph No. 2—pay. When one enters the Army to do his bit in the struggle for freedom, one does not think of pay; only of the purpose for which one came. A few extra shillings in a man's pocket will not redress the wrongs of our distressed fellow-men.

With regard to paragraph No. 3, I do not suppose the Secretary of State is under the impression that the non-European British subjects of Hongkong are an uneducated, blundering mass of humanity; if he does he is mistaken. Every eligible young man is conversant with the English language and can hold his own in it with Europeans. Surely it is not expected that richa coolies, houseboys and the like will join the army.

The telegram has caused much discussion and a certain amount of annoyance, and instead of assisting in the enlistment of young men it throws a wet blanket on their ardour.—Yours truly,

W.N.

10th July, 1918.

[Our correspondent overlooks the fact that "non-European British subjects" include native races whose religion, in some cases, necessitates specially prepared food. He appears to confuse "non-European British subjects" with "British subjects who are not of pure European descent."—Ed., H.D.P.]

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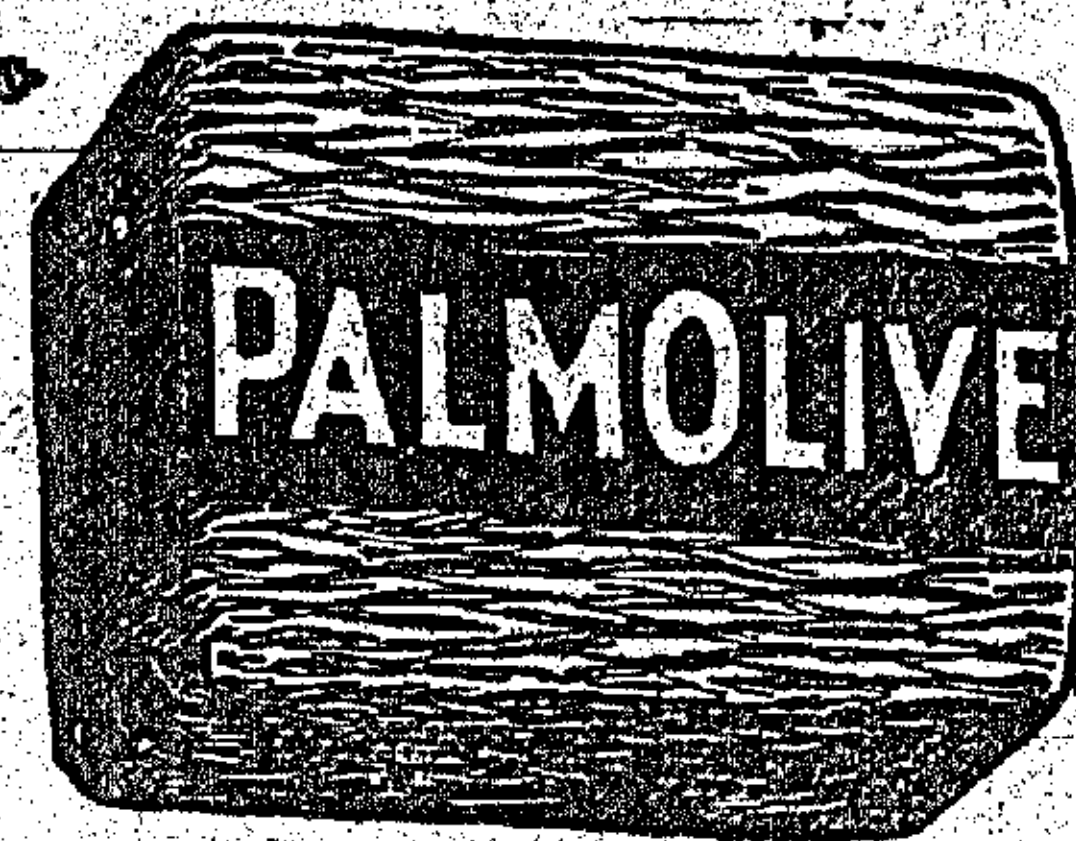
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NEW STOCKS

OF

"VIYELLA"

AND

"AZA"

IN

CREAM AND STRIPES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I am requested to enquire whether the Hongkong-born people who are now serving in the Police Reserve Force are included in the Conscription Ordinance, or are absolutely exempted.

In my humble opinion they are the real indispensable to the services of the Colony and ought to be totally exempted. The absence of police vigilance in all quarters of the town makes it imperative

that they should remain as they are, now that they have proved quite efficient in the exercise of their duties. The Colony needs more men as policemen, for armed robberies and murders are becoming too frequent.—Yours truly,

AN ENQUIRER.

[At present only "British subjects of pure European descent" are being conscripted for service outside the Colony. Non-European British subjects are invited to enlist under the conditions specified in the despatch from the Secretary of State.—Ed., H.D.P.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2 3 0 per share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1918, at rate of 3/2 per dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th August, 1918, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th July to SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1918. [2223]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

88. "VENEZUELA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 2 P.M., and THURSDAY, 18th July, 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th July, 1918, will be subject to suit.

No Free Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1918. [188]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER of BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 28th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2320]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER of BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 28th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2321]

BEWARE OF FORGERY!

THE Underigned has recently seized in a Cargo Boat alongside a Hongkong Steamer in Canton 40 cases of Firecrackers bearing forged labels of our Chop and Trade Mark which had been Registered in the Hongkong Registration of Trade Marks. It is found that the seized goods were forged and sold to a concern of Hongkong by NG SHEUNG, an Export Merchant of Canton. The forged goods are found to be exceedingly inferior and are now stored in the Chamber of Export Commerce of Canton for reference. We have neither Branches nor Agents, and any sale of goods of our brands other than from us is a forgery or infringement. Beware of it!

YUT SHING,
Export Merchants,
Sai Hing Street,
Canton. [2322]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned's Business address as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS is at No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Central.
J. S. DOBIE & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1918. [2309]

WANTED.

SITUATION for YOUNG LADY (British) as Governess. French and English taught.
Reply to—
Box 2318,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2319]

WANTED.

GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST. Experience of Legal work preferred.
Apply stating terms and qualifications to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2303]

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 114 of 1918.

Between THE SUN FUK SING, Plaintiff,
and
CHEUNG CHUNG WONG, trading
as THE KAM SING LEE, Defendant,
BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED,
Garnishees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT was issued herein on the 2nd day of July, 1918, returnable on the 18th day of July, 1918.
Dated the 2nd day of July, 1918.
Y. O. & L. O.
Solicitors for the Plaintiff. [2307]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, citizen desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M. at the Office of the Private Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Area.	Value.
At the West of the Lot.	As per plan.	27,161 sq. ft.	158	4,074 13
At the East of the Lot.	As per plan.	27,161 sq. ft.	158	4,074 13

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Des Voeux Street.
Also in "Antonia House," No. 21, Shamnoon, British Concession.
For rent and for further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
8A, Des Voeux Road. [2317]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Voeux Road Central. [2309]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamnoon, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [23]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, No. 23, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
2nd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2308]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"ABERTHOLWYN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. 2300

INTIMATION

EVERY CAKE OF

WATSON'S



IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF
PURE CARBOLIC ACID
SPECIFIED.

SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS

VIZ.:

5% FOR TOILET USE.

PRICE \$1.20 per box of three cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH.

PRICE \$1.75 per box of three cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.

PRICE 75 CENTS per cake.

TO BE OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.
TEL. 19.

BIRTH.

PRATT.—At Twian, China, on June 29th, the wife of J. T. PRATT, H.B.M. Consul, of a daughter (Diana Marion.)

MARRIAGE.

JOEL STEWART LOCKHART.—At Colombo, on June 25th, Lieutenant DAVID N. W. JOEL, R.N., Signal Officer on the Staff of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, to Mary (Rosalie) STEWART LOCKHART, elder daughter of Sir James H. Stewart, Lockhart, K.C.M.G., His Majesty's Commissioner, Weihaiwei, and Lady Stewart Lockhart.

DEATH.

WAGGOTT.—Killed in action in France, on April 18th, 1918, 2nd Lieut. G. M. WAGGOTT, 16th Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 20 years, only son of Capt. and Mrs. G. M. WAGGOTT, of Sunderland and Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12TH JULY, 1918

CAN CHINA BE SAVED?

The gloomy view which it has become customary to take of China's future is deepened by the policy of mortgaging so many of the national assets for money to be frittered away in civil war with all its attendant evils. Hundreds of innocent people have been killed in the course of the fighting in the South and South-West, thousands have died from the privations caused by these operations, while the material loss suffered amounts to millions of dollars. Still, the end appears to be as far off as ever. The Government, having coaxed Generals TSAO KUN and CHANG HUA-CHI to resume fighting in return for the honours bestowed upon them, and having borrowed some more money from Japanese sources, seem determined to achieve a result in Kwangtung, arguing that as Canton is the centre of Southern disaffection its capture and occupation by Northern troops should put an end to rebellion. General CHANG HUA-CHI has been appointed commander-in-chief of the new armies to be led against Kwangtung, and General TSAO KUN is inspecting Commissioner for the revolting provinces. LUO CHIKWANG, equipped with funds, returns

from the capital in order to revive his forces and renew the attack upon the Two Kwangs. Meanwhile, the Yunnanese are advancing in Szechuan, and obliging the Government troops to retreat still further. Such is the military aspect of the situation after nearly a year's struggle. And to-day, the saving of the Republic from CHANG HUA-CHI's monarchist ambitions will be celebrated. The irony of it! Like the weak convert to an emotional doctrine, China seems to be in danger of backsliding; hence the frequent appeals "to save the Republic." What the Republic really needs is to be saved from its friends, those well-meaning individuals who, like certain conspicuous sectarians always concerned for the welfare of their neighbours' immortal souls, accuse all but their own particular coterie of heterodoxy and, occasionally, even doubt one another's orthodoxy. Though the Chinese are possessed, in an unusual degree, of toleration—a quality which ought to, and does, make for peace—they lack the patriotism of other races. As yet they have no such ideal as "each for all" or "the greatest good of the greatest number." Intensely individualistic, they have not developed the spirit of co-operation that characterises the progressive nations of to-day. There are, of course, honourable exceptions, but they serve merely to prove the rule. If the Republic is to be saved, something drastic must take place. Either the rebellious South must be vanquished, or the military party dominating Peking must disappear. It is doubtful if the Government armies will be able to subdue their opponents, and still more doubtful if, assuming they should succeed in this, they could hold the South in subjection. Nor can it be imagined that the Southerners will ever exercise sway from Peking. It follows, then, that as the change is not likely to be wrought within the country it must be effected from without. In other words, China must be saved from herself, and her productions and resources developed in order to make the contribution which they should to the world's needs. At present they are being largely hypothecated to Japanese—not unfortunately, to officially recognised Japanese, but to groups who, having no hesitation in profiting by China's desperate straits, demand security far exceeding the value of the advances made. This frenzied finance, if persisted in, threatens to lead to a declaration of insolvency by China's creditors, in which event the country may be saved from itself and its friends. The list of loans contracted from Japanese during the past year is appalling, and weekly, almost daily, additions are being made to it. Wine, tobacco and other taxes, telegraphs, the bureaux of engraving, mines, forests, railways, etc., have all been bartered for a "mess of pottage." There remains the land-tax, the greatest of all. When that is pledged China will be bound hand and foot.

Tank Week in Hankow resulted in a total subscription of £77,600.

The V.R.C. have opened their swimming bath to ladies from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. every day except Mondays and Friday.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi is on a visit to Hongkong in order to attend the wedding of his daughter and the engagement of his son.

Only three cases (3 deaths) of bubonic fever and one case of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony on Wednesday.

Dop. Surg.-Gen. J. Shand, who was at Wei-hai-wei from 1904 to 1907, has been appointed to the *Virid* for R.N., Barwick, Devonport.

The death took place suddenly recently, in hospital of Mr. Douglas Graham Campbell, C.M.G., General Adviser to the Government of Johore.

The pearl necklace, raffled for the benefit of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors, was won in the drawing at H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, on July 4th, by Mr. C. M. Bain, who at once presented it to Lady Fraser for a wedding present to her daughter. The raffle yielded no less than \$2,000.

At the annual meeting of the China Inland Mission at Kingsway Hall, London, it was announced that the income last year exceeded £115,000 or more than £20,000 in advance of the previous highest in the Mission's history. Unfortunately owing to the war, the net loss of workers in 1916 was 18 and in 1917 eight.

Major F. G. Payne, D.S.O., formerly in the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, has again been mentioned in despatches and has won the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

An interim dividend of £2 3s. per share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, has been declared by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half-year ending June 30th at the rate of 3s. 3/4d. per dollar.

Eight men more from the Hongkong Police are leaving the Colony for active service, this bringing the total contribution of the Force since the war up to 68. We understand that the vacancies will be filled by men of the Middlesex Regt.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of three and a half dollars per share for the six months ended June 30th, and the West Point Building Company has declared an interim dividend of three dollars a share for the six months ended June 30th.

It is understood that the Chinese Ministry of Communications has concluded an agreement with two well-established foreign companies, one American and the other Japanese, to form and establish jointly a limited company, to be called "The Chung Hua (China) Electrical Company, Ltd.," whose special business it will be to manufacture the apparatus and other electrical appliances for the use of the Chinese telephone systems and telegraph service. The total capital will be \$1,000,000, of which amount the Ministry of Communications will subscribe one-half, and the American and Japanese companies the other half.

We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni that the rain during the past two months has flooded the low-lying land of the Weichow prefecture. Thousands of agriculturists, who are people of the poorest class, are in a state of utter destitution, and whole families are suffering the greatest privations, some having already died of starvation. His Lordship has, therefore, decided that the collections in all Catholic Churches at every service on Sunday next, July 14th, shall be remitted to the Father of his mission in charge of the above district to relieve the severe wants of the Christians, and he trusts that all the Catholics in the Colony will generously help by their offerings to feed the starving inhabitants of Weichow.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

SECRETARY FOR WAR'S ACTION.

The *British Medical Journal*, of April 27th, in a leading article declaring that "the regular Army Medical Service is still dominated, or was until very recently dominated, by the idea that seniority in the service meant competence, and without seniority there could not be competence," says:

"It is difficult to write about the matter without an appearance of animus, but the unfavourable impression these senior regular officers made, one after the other, when they appeared before the Select Committee on military recruiting medical boards cannot be passed over or forgotten. The effect in the public mind was so unfortunate that the Secretary of State for War went down to the Committee one morning and announced that the Army Medical Service would cease to be responsible for the medical examination of recruits, and that the duty would be turned over to the Ministry of National Service, acting through civilian medical boards."

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE HONGKONG CLUB AND ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The following telegram was despatched to His Majesty the King, on July 6th (Their Majesties' Silver Wedding anniversary):—"Members of the Hongkong Club and St. George's Society send local greetings and hearty congratulations to Your Majesties, with every wish for long life and good health, with triumphant peace in the near future.—PRESIDENT."

The subjoined acknowledgment has been received:—

"To the President, Hongkong Club and St. George's Society, 11th July, 1918:—"The King and Queen sincerely thank the members of the Hongkong Club and St. George's Society for their loyal greetings and congratulations, which Their Majesties much appreciate.—STAMFORDHAM."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
CZECHO-SLOVAK VICTORY.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 9th.

The Czech-Slovaks, under General Dietrichs, after disarming the Bolsheviks here, moved westward and encountered near Nikolaievsk a large force of Austro-German prisoners and Bolshevik troops.

A battle resulted in a heavy enemy defeat, with big losses.

General Dietrichs occupied Nikolaievsk and disarmed the population.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

KWANGTUNG MINES AS SECURITY FOR LOANS.

The Chinese Minister to Japan has wired to Peking that Tong Shiu-ye is using the mines in Kwangtung as security for certain loans.

GENERAL LUNG STILL AT PEKING.

General Lung Chai-kwong, owing to the failure of the mine-loans, has not yet fixed a date for leaving Peking. He is said to be unwell.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, July 11th.

THE CONFEDERATION GOVERNMENT.

After the formation of the Confederation Government Shum Chuen-huen was requested to take responsibility for the proceedings. Owing to his refusal and Dr. Sun's absence, Dr. Wu Ting-fang is to be elected Chairman of the Controllers' swarow reports.

It is reported that Fukien troops suddenly attacked the Canton forces on the Sam Ho Pa front during the night of the 4th inst. Fighting continues.

Other Canton forces are besieging Chien Chow which is expected to fall shortly.

A message from Amoy states that Li How-ki, Tsuchun of Fukien, has recently left with an Army from Amoy for the Chuen Chow front. It is reported that the Fukien troops have evacuated the Weng Kong front, after destroying all the fortifications and batteries.

THE HUNAN FRONT.

A message from Changsha states that the Canton forces have commenced their attack on the Northern troops near Changsha. The Canton forces are at a distance of about 40 miles from Changsha and the capital is in great danger.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR R. HO TUNG AND THE WAR TAX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Pursuant to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the special War Tax made by my tenants, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgment of the following in respect of the first and second quarters of 1918:—

Mr. C. H. P. Hay	\$ 63.60
Fung Tang Koo firm	60.90
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Comptroller Staff quarters	57.54
Mr. A. B. Raworth	55.69
Toyan Kun firm	46.20
Mr. J. H. Rutledge	29.40
Mr. W. Pooks	21.00
The tenants of No. 38 and 45, Connaught Road Central, 2nd floors.	10.64
	\$344.36

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amount of \$344.36 has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT HO TUNG

(By his attorney, Ho Wing.)

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

July 11th, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea, direction unknown.
Cyclone or typhoon S. of Naha, moving N. or N.N.E.

THE WAR.

BARON VON KUEHLMANN RESIGNS.

FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCE A MILE.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS DEFEATED BY CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LOCAL ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, July 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed local attacks eastward of Villers-Bretonneux.

The enemy's guns developed considerable activity from Villers-Bretonneux to the Ancre.

We drove off raiders southward of Bucquoy and slightly advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Meris.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 9th.

10.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is nothing to report.

Seven German machines were destroyed and six were driven down uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

We dropped 19 tons of bombs, principally on railway connections at Roulers, Tournai and Wavrin, and on dumps at Warneton and Bac St. Maur.

Practically no flying was possible last night.

FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, July 10th.

A *communiqué* states:—There was reciprocal artillery firing north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne, in the region of Chavigny Farm.

We carried out several *coup-de-main* in Champagne and took prisoners.

Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons were set on fire on July 8th.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK FAILS.

PARIS, July 10th.

A *communiqué* states:—South of the Aisne the enemy counter-attack against the positions we carried in the region of Chavigny Farm failed.

We captured 530 prisoners in this morning's attack west of Antheuil and captured 30 machine-guns.

A MONTI'S CAPTURES.

PARIS, July 10th.

A semi-official report states that since June 15th, the French in local operations have captured 5,400 prisoners, including 40 officers.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH ADVANCE ONE MILE.

PARIS, July 9th.

A *communiqué* states:—Between Montdidier and the Oise we carried out, at 3.30 this morning, a local operation west of Antheuil on a front of two and a half miles, supported by tanks.

We penetrated the enemy's lines and carried Porte Farm and Desloges Farm. We advanced over a mile at certain points.

An enemy counter-attack on Desloges Farm was repulsed.

We maintained all our gains, and so far we have captured 450 unarmoured prisoners, including fourteen officers. South of the Aisne the artillery duel continued actively at night-time in the Chavigny farm region, where we again progressed, capturing 20 prisoners.

There was reciprocal artillery firing west and north of Chateau Thierry, especially at Hill 204.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUBMARINE ATTACKED

LONDON, July 9th.

The Admiralty states:—A British submarine patrolling off the East Coast was attacked on the afternoon of July 6th by five enemy seaplanes with bombs and machine-gunfire.

The submarine suffered only slight damage and was towed back to harbour by another submarine.

An officer and five men were killed.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, July 9th.

A Berlin message states: German seaplanes bombed and machine-gunned and severely damaged two British submarines on July 8th off the mouth of the Thames. Destroyers were seen towing in the submarines, of which one is alleged to have been in a sinking condition.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN SUCCESSES IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, July 9th.

An Italian official report states:—The Albanian action continues.

On our left wing, after an artillery preparation, in which British monitors effectively participated, our infantry from the Lower Vojussa carried, after a bitter struggle, the heights between Levani and Pojani Monastery.

Meanwhile our cavalry attacked the enemy rear and destroyed the Semeni bridges at Metali.

We captured Fieri, also strongly defended the positions at Cafnglava and Corcofi, also the heights at Cafadevis, at the head of Tomorica.

Our prisoners now exceed 1,300.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 9th.

5.15 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—The pressure of enemy forces advancing across the Vojussa continues. There has been fighting south-westward of Berat, in connection with which the French gained ground on the upper Devoli.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED

LONDON, July 9th.

The Air Ministry report:—Aeroplanes yesterday successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. The bombs were observed to burst on the sheds and hangars. At night-time the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked, with good results. Two hangars are reported to be on fire. Trains and searchlights were attacked from a low altitude. All the British machines returned safely.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AVIATION.

LONDON, July 10th.

Sir Basil Zaharoff has given £25,000 to establish a Professorship of Aviation at London University.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE BOMBED.

LONDON, July 9th.

A Turkish *communiqué* states:—Five enemy aeroplanes bombed Constantinople on July 7th. The damage is nil.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVE

LONDON, July 9th.

The Admiralty announce that Naval aircraft, between July 4th and 7th, dropped six tons of bombs on Zeebrugge and the docks at Ostend and Bruges. They also bombed four destroyers and four torpedo-boats near Zeebrugge.

Sixteen hostile machines attacked one of our formations. We destroyed three and drove down three. All our machines returned.

Seven hostile machines attacked three of our large seaplanes, and during a 55 minutes' engagement two enemy machines were destroyed.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"FIGHT AND PRAY."

APPEAL TO CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 10th.

The Catholic War Council has issued a call to "Fight and Pray," signed by the American Cardinals, which declares that all American Catholics are enthusiastically working in the prosecution of the war. If the nation fight like heroes and pray like saints America will lead the nations to victory. It calls the Catholics to say the "Angelus" thrice daily for the guidance of the nation and the welfare of her heroes.

TYPHOON SWEEPS GUAM.

NEW YORK, July 10th.

The Island of Guam was swept by a typhoon on July 8th. The loss of life was small. Much property was destroyed and the crops were devastated.

PRIME MINISTER CONFIDENT OF THE ISSUE

LONDON, July 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons at a dinner in honour of Dr. Jowett, on his return from America, said he was more confident to-day than ever he had been regarding the issue of the war, one reason being the appearance of the American troops he saw in France.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE LIBERATION OF SIBERIA.

LONDON, July 10th.

The *Times* correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on July 4th, says that the *Asahi*'s correspondent at Vladivostok states that a new Provisional Government of Siberia has been established at Vladivostok, which intends to summon the Constituent Assembly. Its programme includes the liberation of Siberia from the Bolsheviks, the avoidance of foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of Provincial Councils, Labour Bureaux, the distribution of land, and a continuance of the war with the Central Powers.

ENSURING SAFETY OF GERMAN EMBASSY.

AMSTERDAM, July 10th.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that a member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up his quarters in the German Legation at Moscow with the view of ensuring the safety of the personnel of the Embassy.

AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

A message from Berlin states the Government has recalled the German Ambassador at Kiev.

STREET FIGHTING AT MOSCOW.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says street fighting of the greatest bitterness is continuing at Moscow. The Revolutionaries barricaded the Imperial Theatre and have mounted machine-guns at all the windows. They fired on the Bolshevik troops.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

German newspapers report the outbreak of cholera in southern Ukraine and northern Bessarabia, which is spreading to Hungary.

EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, July 10th.

According to the Jewish Press Bureau, the Finnish Government has ordered the expulsion of all Jews before September 30th, and has instructed the communities to refuse them food. After that date the only exceptions will be a few who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

LONG-RANGE AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS OF PARIS.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

PARIS, July 10th.

As a result of the long-range and aerial bombardments of Paris, 141 were killed and 432 injured between January 1st and June 30th, excluding 89 suffocated in the panic on March 11th.

TEA IMPORTATION IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, July 10th.

The Minister of Customs allows the importation of Java and China teas on the basis of 50 per cent. of the 1916 cargoes. The importation was prohibited eighteen months ago with a view of promoting the consumption of Indian tea.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORM.

LONDON, July 10th.

The *Observer* says that the policy of a bold but balanced reform in the Indian Government as now revealed is a great project of timely creative statesmanship in true succession to our best achievements in harmonising the Empire and liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated but are emerging still greater from the war.

THE SILVER MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, July 10th.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

KUEHLMANN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

COPENHAGEN, July 9th.

The Wolf Bureau reports that the Kaiser has accepted Baron Kuehlmann's resignation.

Von Hintze, Ambassador at Christiania, is mentioned as his successor.

OVERSEA GUESTS OF HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, July 10th.

After a visit to the Western Front by all the Dominions' representatives. Their Majesties entertained the following at Buckingham Palace, to-night, at dinner: Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. F. Massey, Mr. Cook, Mr. Smith, Mr. Meighen, Mr. Calder, and the Maharaja of Patiala.

The remainder of the overseas representatives will be invited on July 12th.

THE SUBMARINE PERIL.

LONDON, July 9th.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Chiozza Money stated that the results of ocean conveying of merchant vessels continues to improve. Over thirty and a half million Allied and Neutral gross tonnage were conveyed homeward since June, 1917, with losses of 1.31 per cent. Only 14 per cent. of homeward food-stuffs had been lost since January, 1918.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

LONDON, July 10th.

The *Gazette* announces the award of the Bar to the D.S.O. to the following officers of the Indian Army:—

Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Beatty.—When the regiment to which he was in support was held up in an attack, he led his regiment forward at the gallop under heavy machine-guns and rifle-fire and occupied an important position, enabling the other regiment to take the objective. His quick decision and skilful handling of his men resulted in an important success.

Major George Knowles took the command of his regiment when the commander was wounded. He remained in command though wounded, made the most skilful dispositions and clung to his position most determinedly, though surrounded on all sides, until relieved, and showed great ability and courage.

Major A. M. Mills.—When his squadron in an attack was forced to withdraw a short distance, owing to heavy casualties, he reorganised and led them forward with great skill and determination and captured the objective.

The following are mentioned for valuable services in the war:—Col. W. F. Cahusac, Col. S. L. Craster, Col. Sir R. Ross, and Lieut.-Colonel Sir S. B. Thornhill.

LATE LORD RHONDDA'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. J. R. Clynes has been appointed Food Controller.

THE IRISH RENEGADE.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Lance-Corporal Dowling court-martial was concluded. Accused did not give evidence, but his counsel addressed the court. The findings will be promulgated in due course.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

LONDON, July 9th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that nothing that had occurred in connection with the Dutch convoy could be regarded as an abandonment or modification of the right of search, the vital importance of which the Government fully recognised. The Government had agreed, as a special act of courtesy to Holland, to allow the convoy to pass, provided the passengers were confined to the Netherlands Government officials and their families. No enemy goods and no mails were to be carried. The conditions to which Holland agreed had secured considerably more than was obtainable by right of search, and Holland had been informed that this must not be regarded as a precedent.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

WOOD ROAD ROBBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The two Chinese who were charged with committing an armed robbery at Wood Road were committed for trial, yesterday, by Mr. Wolfe, at the next Criminal Sessions.

GAMBLING.

Nine Chinese, including three boys, were charged with gambling.

A *Lukong* stated that he and several other constables proceeded to a house in Gough Street, where they caught defendants gambling. In an earthenware pot 80 cents were found. The game defendants were playing was *Sam-tin*.

One of the defendants stated that the boys were merely onlookers. The money found in the pot was contributed by those playing to defray the cost of lighting.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the boys, and fined the men \$1 each.

HOOKE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 300 cabin hooks.

Sergeant Murphy stated that defendant was arrested in Mongkok carrying two baskets which contained the hooks. The man said he bought the articles from a junk, but when asked to point out the junk, he was unable to do so.

Defendant stated that the hooks were found in some refuse which had been swept off a ship, and he bought the lot for 80 cents.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL.

A mistress of a junk was charged with stealing a ton of coal, belonging to the Admiralty.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for defendant.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant's junk was engaged on July 8th to discharge coal for the Admiralty. After the contract had been finished the Police, acting on certain information, searched the junk and found the coal concealed in the bottom of it.

Mr. d'Almada applied for a remand on a small bail.

Inspector Gordon suggested that bail should be fixed at \$500.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at \$250.

THEFT FROM A WOMAN.

A Chinese was charged with stealing \$86 in bank-notes from a woman in Des Vaux Road early yesterday morning.

A money-changer stated that the woman came to his shop at 7.15 a.m., and tendered a certain quantity of Chinese silver, requesting change for it in bank-notes. The witness accordingly handed the woman \$86.70. While she was wrapping up the money in a handkerchief, defendant, who was standing near, snatched it. Chase was given and defendant was eventually arrested by a postman, but the money had disappeared.

Defendant said he was an old-job coolie and was on his way to Wing Lok Wharf, when he was arrested, for what reason he was not aware.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

THE LATEST GERMAN SHELL. DESIGNED TO MAKE MEN REMOVE MASKS AND INHALE GAS.

The Germans introduced gas warfare, forcing modern soldiers to wear gas-masks. Now after the use of masks has proved an effective weapon against gas, he is using a new weapon to force the Allied soldiers to take off masks that they may be easily killed by his lethal phosgene and diposgene gases. (Writes a correspondent with the American Army in France.)

The weapon is nothing more or less than sneezing powder fired in high explosive shells. This sneezing powder percolates through mask respirators and brings on sneezing spells which lead the men to take off their masks and to receive the full effect of lethal gases. It has been used against the Americans. The method in use is to fire a number of sneezing-powder shells just before a gas attack or to scatter them along among lethal gas shells.

Allied soldiers get the ordinary gas warning, put on masks and go on fighting, disregarding gas shells. Then along come the sneezing-shells, and the soldier who cannot resist taking off his mask receives the full effect of deadly gases.

Composition of new shell. Effective methods have been devised against other war traps of the heinous Hun. To-day I examined one of the sneezing shells which was captured complete. With a cartridge in the affair was about three feet in length and in diameter about four and a half inches. The interior of the shell was filled with a substance which when dug away showed a glass container embedded in a high explosive and containing poison in the form of a very fine powder, which when the shell explodes, scatters like dust. The range of such a shell is up to seven miles. Experiences of Allied soldiers and captured material show that the enemy is successfully using new tricks in gas warfare. I am not permitted to give many details, but it is seldom a month passes without his trying some new gas. Most of his recent efforts have been ineffective and Allied experts have been successful in making gas masks effective against all gases tried so far.

The German now uses his gases in four methods: First, clouds which depend on a favourable wind; second, projectors, also depending on the wind; third, long-range artillery gas shells; and, fourth, hand-grenades. Deadly gases, such as phosgene and diposgene, are used in short-range guns, while neutralisation gas, intended only to prevent activities of Allied soldiers far back of the lines, are used at long range. Mustard gas is much used in this way. The latest perfection in the use of lethal gases is to fire twelve, or more, mortars shooting large calibre shells at the same time by an electrical arrangement, thus producing great concentration.

The four methods of use of gas by the Germans mark stages of development in gas warfare which promise to become more important as the war goes on. However, the first means of cloud attack, which had its first demonstration against the Canadians at Ypres, is still used, but not so often. In the employment of short-range weapons, is included the use of gas hand-grenades, to which Americans are becoming accustomed.

Much interest was aroused here by a reported declaration by Dr. Daves, American dentist to the Kaiser, that Wilhelm had boasted of a deadly gas used from aeroplanes. Allied experts have been watching for German use of gas from aeroplanes, which is practicable, but has not yet been done on any front. There was much amusement also over a story from Switzerland that the Kaiser had forbidden the use of a new deadly gas to be dropped from the air.

It is believed that the real reason this weapon has not been used is that the Kaiser considers what would happen to the German people should he start such methods of carrying gas warfare to civilian populations. There is every promise that in a few months the Allies will have a greater number of aeroplanes, which would mean that gas warfare from aeroplanes could be carried to almost every part of the German Empire. This means that if the Kaiser undertakes to make the people of Paris and London wear gas-masks he might as well begin manufacture on a large scale for the people of Berlin.

TEACHERS FOR THE ARMY.

A NEW COME OUT.

In view of the imperative need of further men for the Army, the Minister of National Service has come to the conclusion that a further call must be made upon the public educational service. Subject to special exceptions all teachers an educational official in the following categories will be called to the colours forthwith:—

(a) Men in Grade 1 who were liable to military service before the raising of the age to 51.

(b) Men in Grade 2 who were under the age of 52 on January 1st last. In these cases a further raising of the age is contemplated in the near future.

The Minister of National Service realised that amongst the men affected by this arrangement there must be whose withdrawal from their civil world involve the crippling of the of particular schools or authorities such cases he has agreed to consider recommendations of the Board of Education that the individuals concerned for the present may be called to colours. Arrangements have been made by the National Service Ministry to summon for immediate examination and grading all teachers and educational officials up to the 43, that is to say, those men who are liable to military service prior to the passing of the Military Service (Act, 1918) (other than men in cat. C2, B3, or C3, or men who since 5th, 1917, have been certified as and permanently unfit for any military service).



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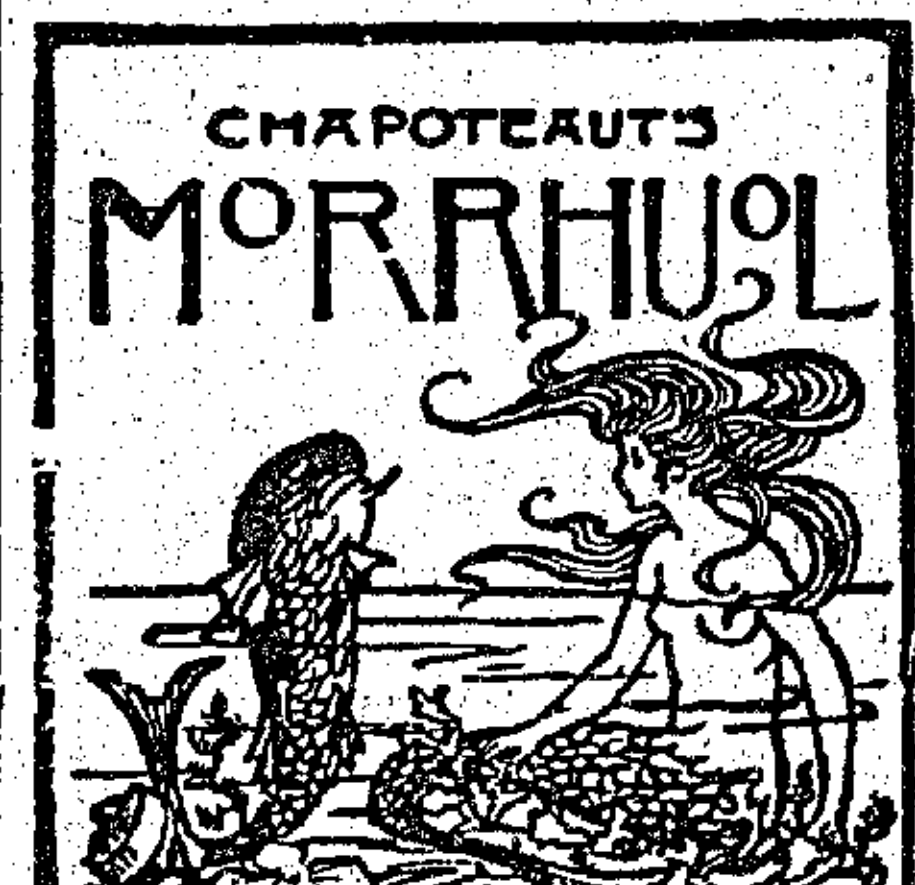
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THE CAPTURED GUN.

[BY MAJOR G. J. C. STREET, R.G.A.]

The English Battery Commander got the message just before breakfast, and came into the room with it in his hand.

"I've got a job of work for one of you fellows," he said. "I can't do it myself, or I would; they want me up at Group. It seems that in that last push of ours the other day, when we took the German third line, we found a five-nine howitzer in their second line. They must have pushed it up for some stunt or other, and never had the chance to use it. Now it's in our second line, stuck in its emplacement—Zildes are the co-ordinates they've given me. I want someone to take a party down to-night and bring it back."

"An instant clamour arose from the assembled officers. 'Let me go, sir,' 'You can't go, you're on duty to-night,' 'I know where it is, sir, I was down that way reconnoitering yesterday afternoon.' You'd lose your way in the dark, Charles."

The Major held up his hand, and the subalterns subsided into silence.

"Thank you," he said. "I thought you'd all want to go. I suppose you realize that it won't be a picnic, the Germans know exactly where the gun is, and they'll open on it with every battery they've got on the first sign of anybody going near it. I'm not going to risk more than one of you. If you still all want to go, you can put your names in a hat and draw for the job."

They did so, and the junior subaltern, to his unbounded delight, drew the lucky number. The Major took him aside after the meal was over.

"It's a chance of a lifetime for you, Wilson," he said. "If you bring it off you'll get all the kudos. Make your own arrangements; I won't interfere unless you ask for advice."

"Thank you, sir," replied the boy. "I'll get down to the trenches now and have a look round."

That evening a party of twenty men, headed by the exultant Wilson, started out from the Battery along the track that led towards the trenches. They were carrying between them a whole coil of four-inch rope over two hundred yards long and most uncomfortably heavy and bulky, a few handspikes, and a couple of snatch-blocks. Progress was slow enough over the open, but when they came to the beginning of the communication trench that they must follow if they were to be undetected, it stopped altogether. The trench was too narrow to allow of the passage of the coil, except by the process of rolling it along the duck-boards. When they had held up the whole traffic of the sector, and been cursed in every known dialect of the British Isles, Wilson had a bright idea.

"Hullo! that damn coil," he said. "Start away with it, one of you, and we'll pick it up as you go ahead."

The procession was resumed, the rope winding itself like a snake round the traverses of the trench, supported at intervals on the men's shoulders. The right-hand traffic made its way past, tripping over the rope at intervals where it hung loose, and cursing worse than ever. Not until they reached a bay in the second line, where the head space of the rope lay again, did Wilson breathe freely.

"Thank God," he exclaimed. "Let's sit here a moment and have a breather. There's plenty of time, it'll get a lot darker yet."

The Germans were obviously nervous. A couple of Field Batteries were carrying on a desultory shelling of the British trenches, and flares were going up from their lines in unbroken succession. About eleven o'clock Wilson stood up and called his men together in a hushed whisper.

"You know what to do," he said. "Give me the end of the rope, and crawl out with the rest of it on to the road. When I give a tug, heave like hell and don't stop for anything till you hear me whistle."

He took the end of the rope and a handspike and crawled out of the trench. The gun was about fifty yards away, and he made his way cautiously towards it. A few stray bullets whizzed over him as he crept along, and sometimes he crouched down as a brighter flare than usual roared into the sky. He reached the gun without being detected, and made fast the end of the rope to the trail. Then he crawled on again, passing the slack of the rope through his hand, till he reached the road.

A dark figure moved as he came up. "That you, sir?" it whispered in a hoarse voice.

"Got your snatch-block fixed?" "Yes, sir," said the figure. "I found the tree-stump and lashed it to it. The men are a good hundred and fifty yards along the road with the other end of the rope."

They crawled across the road, and passed the end of the rope through the snatch-block. While they did so, it tightened as the party at the far end took in the rope.

"Ready, sergeant!" said Wilson. "All right, now look out for trouble."

He gave a sharp tug on the rope as he spoke, and it immediately creaked and stretched as the men hauled on it. The gun stirred in its emplacement, and Wilson and the sergeant rushed down to help it with their handspikes. It hung a moment, then, as the strain on the rope increased, started with a run up the ramp into the open.

Just as it did so an unlucky flare went up, revealing the moving mass as clearly as daylight. Wilson and the sergeant flung themselves on their faces as a crackle of machine-guns and rifle-fire burst out.

"We'll have to run for that snatch-block," whispered Wilson. "Come on." They reached it as the gun bumped on to the road, Wilson gave a sharp whistle, and the rope slackened. As it did so, the sergeant cast it out of the snatch-block, and Wilson gave another fierce tug. The rope stretched again, and the gun began to move jerkily along the road. A sharp exclamation from the sergeant made Wilson turn quickly. "What's the matter?" he asked.

"All right, sir, I've got it in the leg," replied the sergeant. "You go on and leave me here."

Wilson went up to him, and half carried, half dragged, him down into the trench.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

OUR WORKERS ARE ALL RIGHT

[BY ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON.]

Mr. George Roberts, the Minister of Labour, tells me that the change in the industrial situation effected by the German offensive has been absolutely marvellous.

Sectional strikes over local grievances, which are a constant source of worry to the Department, disappeared with the start of the German attack as if by magic. Threats of strikes were suddenly withdrawn. Branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers all over the country are protesting that whatever their grievances—which are very real and grave to them—they resolutely refuse to stop work while their brothers and sons at the front are urgently needing their help.

Never since the beginning of the war has the pulse of the nation throbbed so firm and even. The consciousness of danger has cleared their vision, distress has roused their strength. "For it is the temper of the highest heart, like the palm tree," as Sir Philip Sidney said, "to strive most upward when it is most burdened."

As a matter of fact, of course, the great mass of the British workers always were sound of heart and staunch of spirit. When I suggested to Mr. Roberts that quite 90 per cent. of them had consented to preferred the national cause to their individual or class interest, he replied emphatically: "Oh, much more than 90 per cent. The minority are a very small and negligible fraction."

This confident conclusion is confirmed by all my recent inquiries in the Midlands and the North. As first in my investigation I was startled, especially in Glasgow, by the rebellious violence of some of the views with which I was assailed: it really seemed as if Scott's own country were disposed to return a unanimously affirmative to his famous question: "Breathe there the man with soul so dead."

Who never to himself hath said:

"This is my own, my native land?" But when I said as much to a stern old Scottish Socialist of my acquaintance, he indignantly replied: "If there's any Bolshevism here, it is because nearly all Scotland of military age are dead, wounded, or fighting. Most of the Clyde-side slackers are aliens with a difficulty in pronouncing the letter 'l' and, by the way, have never noticed that their leaders bear such fine old Scots names as McManus, Gallagher, and Murphy." I had not noticed it before. But it is a coincidence significant of much.

Recently in the Midlands when employers, one after another, spoke up in enthusiastic praise of their workpeople's splendid devotion to war work, I asked, wondering where then were the anti-war strikers and strikers one heard so much about. A director of a shell factory answered: "I really don't know. It puzzles me as much as it puzzles you. I hear and read about these fellows, but I never see or hear them. They certainly don't exist in our factory. No men of women could have worked harder, more loyally, or more wonderfully than these men and women that you see."

Then the works manager of an aero-

plane factory enlightened me. He said: "The grouse are jolly few but jolly noisy. They make themselves heard, while the thousands who are doing the work say nothing. I tried to form a debating society here in the works, to get questions affecting the welfare of the workpeople thrashed out. The grouse turned up all right—about a dozen of them. But the steady, skilled craftsmen couldn't be induced to attend. 'What's the use of cackling?' they asked impatiently: 'Let's get on with the job.'"

That is the solution of the mystery. There is a small minority of cacklers, a smug, self-righteous, slack-jawed class. We hear about them because they are always talking. The workers are silent. When grievances occur—and the war has produced very many serious injustices in the workshops—the talkers take the centre of the stage. They are the men who attend the branch meetings of the trade unions, and in their habit of dependence upon the leadership of the self-appointed mouthpieces, lie the basic fault and root-problem of democracy. The men who publicly represent democracy, mainly, as one of my friends lately wrote, "men whose point of view, tastes, and ideals are fundamentally different from those of most Englishmen." That is why the Man in the Club is so grossly deceived as to the temper of the British workers. His conception is based on the freaks and the exceptional, while the vast toiling mass, who have formed our armies, fed them, clothed them, and armed them, are never heard of.

But as Mr. Roberts says, the workers are all right. Their quiet endurance is not seen in the darkness of adversity their steady virtue, shine like stars.

trench. Here an infantryman relieved him of his burden, and passed the word for the stretcher-bearers. Then Wilson ran off after the gun.

How he escaped death he never knew. It seemed as if every gun, light and heavy, in the whole sector had opened on the road, to say nothing of machine-guns and rifles. After an eternity of labour the gun climbed a slight rise, and then sank over the crest into comparative cover.

Wilson blew his whistle once more and ran up beside the rope to the party. Thanks to their distance from the gun, they had escaped practically unscathed, except for a few slight wounds from splinters.

"Thank God," said Wilson fervently. "We'll give them a few minutes, and then we can trundle the old piece up the road at our leisure. I'm just going back into the trenches to see if the sergeant's all right. I'm afraid we'll have to leave that snatch-block, though."

GREAT AIR FEAT.

LIEUTENANT FONCK'S RECORD.

Until May, the record for destruction in air fights in a single day was held by Guynemer, the Unforgettable, who, in one day, brought down four German machines. Lt. Fonck, the young French aviator, has not only improved Guynemer's record, he has deprived the German army in twenty-four hours of six machines and ten highly-trained airmen. He was already at his thirty-sixth enemy machine brought down. He has now forty-two to his credit, which means that he has actually accounted for at least sixty German aeroplanes, for the rigid French registration system allows the pilot credit only for those enemy machines the destruction of which has been confirmed by French observers, either in the air or on the ground. As almost all our air fights are fought over the enemy's lines, it follows that a large proportion of the air duels which end in victory for the French or British machines are never officially recorded. The airmen know themselves, and are unmoved by the fantastic claims of the Germans. They know that if the whole truth could be published Baron von Richthofen's record could easily be matched by those of Guynemer, Ball, Fonck, Nungesser, and half a dozen others.

I met Fonck (says Reuter's Correspondent) at the aerodrome of the squadron of battle-planes to which he belongs. He is assuredly young for his exploits, not more than 22, small and slight in stature, with nothing about him, except his hard-fighted gaze which airmen share with sailors, and a row of decorations hidden by his overcoat, to give one a clue to his personality. It was difficult to make him talk, because he wanted to describe his exploits in three words. It was true, he said, that he brought down two Boche machines in ten seconds. Flying in the morning with his patrol, he suddenly found in front of him a group of three two-seater German machines. (Fonck, I am told by his comrades, has two great qualities in air fighting; he is like all flying "Aces," a machine gunner of marvellous skill; in addition, he has a speed in manoeuvring which baffles his opponents and amazes his friends. He chooses his own moment to make an attack, but he will make it from any position whatever. He selects his foe out of a German patrol, which always comprises a number of machines, and is sometimes fifteen strong, and attacks him at his own moment, relying on his extraordinary speed and skill in manoeuvring to win the duel.)

I return to Fonck's description of the fight. He succeeded in getting above the German machines, and opened fire with his machine-gun at short range. Within a few seconds the first two German machines, each manned by two men, with two machine-guns capable of firing at any angle, were hurtling downwards to destruction. The third Boche machine attempted to bolt, but Fonck was too quick for it, and sent it crashing earthwards on fire. The fight had lasted less than two minutes. It was Fonck's morning's work. His mastery of his machine and of his gun had enabled him to shoot down three German planes before they were able to get all or any of their six machine-guns trained on him. In all likelihood he shot the pilot of each of the enemy machines dead.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Fonck went out on his second daily patrol. Flying over the enemy's lines, in the region of Montdidier, he encountered a patrol of nine German machines, four of the Pfalz type, and five Albatrosses. Numbers do not affect Fonck. He chose his time and attacked. He brought down three machines, one double-seater and two chasing planes. The new bolted for safety. Lieutenant Fonck had finished his day's work. He had brought down six enemy machines with an average expenditure of less than ten cartridges per machine. In the fourth year of the war, most of us have some idea of what a machine-gun is, and the speed with which it spouts munitions into the blue. Lieut. Fonck fired fifty-two rounds, in all, against his six foes. Fonck in all his air fights has never been wounded. Even his machine has never been touched. He told me that, young as he is, he began flying eighteen months before the war. He has played most games, and done well at all of them, but speed is his hobby, and the aeroplane and the automobile were always his favourite playthings. He began his career as a military aviator in the observation, not in the fighting, service, and brought down his first Boche airman as the pilot of an observation machine on August 6th, 1916. He decided that year to exchange into the battle-plane service, obtained his brevet, and brought down his first Boche in a fighting plane on May 5th, 1917. Since then he has added forty German machines to his list of trophies. He fought with our airmen in Flanders last year, and wears the British Distinguished Service Medal and our Military Cross.

WHAT THINK YE?

What are we fighting for, men of my race, And the best of us dying for? For wealth—or profit—or power—or fame? Or a statesman's lust? or a monarch's name? Or for aught that the sons of our sons could blame Did we throw the dice of war?

Why are ye weeping, sisters of mine, With a mien so proud and brave? Do ye weep because of the utter woe? Are ye proud because ye would have it so, Though Fate should have dealt you the final blow?

And there's nothing to mark the grave!

What are we fighting for, women and men, And the best of us dying for? It was just because we had signed our name, And the Briton's creed is to honour the same: It was only for that, and our own fair fame We took up the gage of war.

—W. A. BAISCOM, in United Empire.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

This year the struggle in Northern France seems to divide itself into two principal acts, thus resembling the spring and summer campaigns of last year. In the spring campaign of 1917 the Franco-British armies tried to smash through the German centre, much as the Germans struck at the Allied centre in 1918. The great battle had more unity of action than most of the Allied operations. It began with Allenby's victory at Arras on April 9th, which was followed on April 16th by General Nivelle's great stroke on the River Aisne. Nivelle certainly obtained a great tactical success also, but neither at Arras nor on the Aisne was the result so decisive as to shake the grip of the Germans on the occupied departments. Probably the Allies achieved more than they knew at the time, and if only the main attack had been followed up with all their reserves the result might have been disastrous to the enemy. The German High Command have certainly made the most of their initial successes in the spring campaign of 1918, and without losing an hour they have pressed the offensive with all the forces which they could concentrate on the decisive point. Nevertheless, the skillful interposition of the French reserves, the stubborn rally of the British Army, and the physical difficulties of bringing up their heavy equipment have checked the German armies since their defeat in Flanders on April 29th-30th.

The situation is now tolerably clear. The Germans seek not only to divide the British and French armies by a supreme effort directed at Amiens or Doullens, but they also seek to penetrate the British line between Bethune and Ypres, so as to roll it back in sections towards the shore of the Channel, where its ruin could be consummated in whole or in part. The enemy has this considerable strategical advantage over the Allies. The necessity for being strong at every essential point is the inherent weakness of defensive strategy. The Germans can run considerable risks of being outnumbered in other sectors of the long line of battle while they concentrate their troops on the two main lines of attack *via* the Somme and Ypres, while engaging large French forces between the Somme and the Oise to cover the left flank of their offensive movement.

OUR ADVANTAGES.

Although we have but a narrow strip of territory between our lines and the sea, rendering all loss of ground important, and although our flanking position to the north of the French line is as awkward for defence as it is advantageous for offensive operations, yet in the coming trial of strength we hold some very important advantages. Among the greatest must be counted the perfect network of railways and roads which serve our lines, while the enemy has to connect his front line with his railheads through the territory which has been desolated by the last year's incessant fighting. The British Army now stands behind well-entrenched lines, which are held in proper strength of guns and rifles, the whole front having been contracted. The battlefield is only a few hours' journey from our depots and arsenals, so that gaps in the ranks and in the stores at the front can be very rapidly replaced. Our generals and staffs thoroughly know the ground and the lines of communication. No enemy movement should take them unawares.

It is certain that the Germans are about to strain every nerve to achieve a great tactical victory over the British. The political results of their successes in the East are at stake and the German nation is bearing with increased impatience the losses and sufferings of the war. If only the Allies can maintain their front intact during the summer campaign of 1918 the prospects of the prospects of the autumn, with a steadily increasing American army getting ready to attack them, cannot be considered exhilarating. On the other hand, it may be very difficult for the Allies to restore the situation and to take the offensive in combination with the Americans if the Germans succeed in driving the British Army off its present line of operations. To win means to attack successfully, for as for the Germans. The American troops will supply the necessary numbers for the Allies to take the offensive eventually, if only they can hold their ground long enough for the American forces to be organised for the effort.

While the actual situation has been briefly described and evidently does not lend itself to any sensational solution on our side in the immediate future, yet the stern necessity for strengthening every nerve in the support of our Army is at least as incumbent on the people at home as it is incumbent on the men in the ranks to face mutilation and death, fire and poison, at the hands of the enemy.

A HEROIC FRENCH BOY SCOUT.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, addressing a central meeting of Boy Scouts at the Guildhall, told of work done by French Boy Scouts in the neighbourhood of the fighting line. A heroic deed by one French scout was described in a letter found on the body of a dead German. General Baden-Powell read the letter, which follows:—

"A traitor has just been shot—a little French lad belonging to one of those gymnastic societies, which wears the tricolour button. The poor little fellow, in his infatuation, wanted to be a hero."

A German column was passing along a wooded defile and the boy was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give information. Fifty yards further on fire was opened from the cover of the wood."

The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest, and he did not deny it. He went with firm steps to a telegraph post and stood up against it, with a green vine-ward behind him, and received the volley of the firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated boy—it was a pity to see such wasted courage."

OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

GENERAL BARRETT'S DESPATCH.

The despatch describes the operations against the Mahsuds, a marauding tribe, on the right bank of the Indus, in the North-West Frontier Provinces of India. On 20th February, news was received at Wana that a large Mahsud *Ishtar* was moving against Sarwakai, one of the posts garrisoned by the South Waziristan Militia. The Commandant of the Corps at once strengthened the garrison, which by operating outside the post, on 2nd March, successfully kept the Mahsuds at bay. On the following day, however, after inflicting considerable losses on the enemy, it had to withdraw into the post, having suffered many casualties, including the loss of its British officer killed.

On learning of this attack, Brigadier-General G. M. Baldwin, D.S.O., Commanding the Derajat Brigade, ordered the concentration of the Derajat Movable Column at Murtauza. On March 4th, Lieut. General Sir A. Barrett received orders to assume control of the operations necessary to deal with the Mahsud outbreak. The Derajat Movable Column advanced up the Gomal (a tributary on the right bank of the Indus) and relieved Sarwakai on March 9th. Next day General Baldwin, whose column has been augmented by a detachment of 250 troops of the Waziristan Militia, under Major G. E. Jones, the Commandant of the Corps, advanced to Barwand, a village in the Shahr Valley, where punitive measures were carried out in face of some opposition. No further hostile acts were committed by the Mahsuds during March, and as it appeared that there was little likelihood of further trouble, orders were issued for the return of the Derajat Movable Column to Tank, which place was reached on 3rd April, and for the dispersal to their stations of the units of the 4th Infantry Brigade.

The hope that the Mahsuds would remain quiet proved false. During April and the first week of May they made several attacks on British convoys. It will be observed that the Mahsuds, in all their attacks on convoys proceeding along the Gomal route selected for purposes the stage between Nili Kuch and Khajuri Kuch. The country in this stage, in which the Gwaleri Pass has to be crossed, is extremely difficult and peculiarly favourable to the tribesmen's tactics. No movement of troops can be hidden from the Mahsuds on the hill tops; the track in many places follows deep gullies with precipitous sides; and the very broken and intricate nature of the country affords every advantage to the enemy for concealment, and for subsequent withdrawal.

It became evident that determined measures were called for, and, on May 6th, the forces in the district were amalgamated under the name of the Waziristan Field Force, and Major-General Beynon placed in command. As the result of an attack on May 10th, near Sarwakai, the Government of India sanctioned the taking of punitive measures, with the Khajuri Valley as the objective. By June 9th a striking force was concentrated at Jandola. During the intervening period, the enemy engaged in desultory fighting in the neighbourhood of the various detached British posts.

As Major-General Beynon was now about to proceed in command of this striking force up the Shahr Valley, it became apparent that he would not be in a position effectively to control any operations which might become necessary on the Tachi side. Consequently, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief decided that the troops in the Bannu and Derajat areas should again become separate forces, being designated the North and South Waziristan Field Forces, respectively, under the general control of the General Officer Commanding, Northern Army.

The forward movement of General Beynon's force began on June 16th, and it forced the passage of the Namu Pass, in the face of a determined resistance, on the 21st. The determination shown by the British convinced the Mahsuds of the futility of further aggressiveness, and by June 24th, after several minor engagements, the enemy made overtures of peace. Whilst these operations had been taking place, the troops under Brigadier-General Bruce in the Bannu area were not called upon to undertake any offensive measures. The presence of strong forces at Bannu and Miranshah deterred the Mahsuds from raiding into the Bannu district and Valley, and kept them in a state of inactivity, as to whether an advance from Miranshah might not be contemplated. On one occasion only was it necessary for Brigadier-General Bruce to act against a body of the enemy. This was on the 14th June, when a body of Mahsuds approached the Saidgi defile in the Tachi Valley with the object of attacking the 1st Kent Regiment marching to Miranshah. The prompt concentration of troops from Miranshah and Bannu, to effect which an incipient transport was largely employed, successfully prevented the enemy from carrying out his design.

On the 10th August a full representative *jirga* of 3,000 Mahsuds ratified the settlement; peace was declared, and British territory opened to them for trade. By 12th August all troops had been withdrawn to Jandola, and the dispersal of the forces in the Derajat and Bannu areas commenced.

The physical and climatic conditions of this portion of the North-West Frontier are peculiarly trying, and the period during which the recent offensive operations had to be undertaken was the hottest time of the year. Nothing, however, could have exceeded the cheerfulness and determination with which all difficulties and hardships were faced and overcome by the troops.

At the time when it was decided to take the offensive the most unfavourable season of the year was just commencing. It was necessary that operations should be undertaken with the least possible delay and with a force of adequate size to ensure rapid success. This entailed the immediate expansion of the force already available, which threw a great strain on the communications leading into the area. The Kolabagh-Bannu-Tank narrow gauge line, was inadequately equipped for the movement of large bodies of troops and was liable to interruption in the event of heavy rain. The unbridged passages of the Indus at Kalabagh and Darya Khan added greatly to the difficulties to be overcome.

BRITISH SUBMARINE FEATS NIGHT AND DAY FLEET SEARCHES FOR THEIR QUARRY.

Venturesome as the enemy is with his 7-hourly he rarely allows his above-water craft beyond the safe confines of his harbours. He well knows that our submarines are ever on the prowl for them, and how vigilant and thorough is the watch kept may be gathered from the fact that though so few opportunities are afforded them, our submarines have successfully attacked no less than forty enemy warships.

Night and day the search is continued. According to circumstances may dictate the watch is kept on the surface or submerged save for the periscope, or maybe the vessels are on diving patrol, only coming to the surface every now and again to scan the horizon for any hostile craft which may come within reach.

A ship being sighted, the submarine dives to attack. As the ship is probably steaming fast on a zig-zag course a long time may elapse while the submarine is chasing or manoeuvring to get into a favourable position to fire her torpedoes. While this is going on she must ascertain whether the ship is friend or foe, and at all costs she must avoid being seen. If the periscope is sighted the hostile ship will make off with all speed and the odds are that she will get away. An irregular course and great speed make her a difficult target, and if the sea is smooth she may see the track of a torpedo fired at her and steer to avoid it.

But in spite of all difficulties the submarines manage to drive home their attacks and a few of the successes may here be recorded. While patrolling between the Eastern Esms and Weser River a submarine sighted two lots of destroyer smoke to southeast and two torpedoes were fired, and then, at a range of 500 yards, two torpedoes were fired, one at the bow and the other at the stern of one of the destroyers. Having fired the torpedoes, the submarine dived to avoid being detected, but a loud explosion told without doubt that one torpedo had reached its mark. Eight minutes later the destroyer was seen sinking by the stern, fifteen feet of her bow still standing vertically out of the water.

TWO DESTROYERS SIGHTED. The other destroyer was seen steaming at varying speeds and distances around the wreck. Elated at the success, the submarine thrust to put her down, 400, but as two more destroyers had arrived and were systematically searching for her, it was not considered feasible to continue the attack.

On another occasion two armed auxiliaries were sighted in the Heligoland Bight and the leader, the larger of the two, was attacked and torpedoed, and was seen to be sinking by the stern. It frequently happens that a submarine does not actually see her victim struck, but invariably has the satisfaction of hearing the explosion if the torpedo gets home.

This was the experience of a submarine which patrolling one morning off the Esms sighted an enemy destroyer, and fired both bow tubes at a range of 350 yards. As the submarine dived on firing the result was not seen, but after the lapse of a few seconds there was an exceedingly loud explosion, which was distinctly heard twenty-five miles away.

A quick sweep round with the periscope, two or three minutes later revealed no sign of the destroyer which had been fired at, but 400 yards astern was another vessel of the kind.

As the destroyer was not actually seen to be hit, at first it appeared likely that in reality there was only one enemy vessel, but after the hearings and distances had been carefully worked out this did not seem to have been possible. In view of the violence of the explosion, it is probable that the magazine blew up, and that would account for the rapid disappearance of the ship.

Yet another instance of the total disappearance of a ship may be cited. One of our submarines located an enemy submarine ahead of her and, giving chase, fired the bow tube at a range of 400 yards. Two torpedoes were fired and one was seen to hit. When the smoke cleared away there was not a vestige of the hostile vessel to be seen.

These are but a few of the many instances which could be quoted showing the silent and stealthy work of the submarine. For submarine operations to succeed it is necessary to take the enemy by surprise and for that reason their work is hidden and their movements are wrapped in obscurity. The following extracts from an official report of operations in the Heligoland Bight lift for a moment the veil of secrecy and afford a glimpse into life on one of these craft.

"When a submarine is submerged her captain alone is able to see what is taking place. The success of the enterprise and the safety of the vessel depend on his skill and nerve, and the prompt, precise execution of his orders by the officers and men under his command."

PIONEER IN MINED WATERS. "Our submarines have been pioneers in waters which have been mined. They have been subjected to skilful and well thought-out anti-submarine tactics by a highly trained and determined enemy, attacked by gun-fire and torpedo, driven to lie at the bottom at great depths to preserve battery power, hunted for hours at a time by hostile torpedo craft and at times forced to dive under our own warships to avoid interfering with their movements."

Sudden alterations of course and depth, the swirl of propellers overhead, and the concussion of bursting shells give an indication to the crew of the risks to which they are being exposed, and it speaks well for the morale of the young officers and men, and their ill-fated faith in their captains that they have invariably carried out their duties quietly, keenly and confidently under conditions that might well have tried the most hardened veteran."

The hardships undergone during stormy weather are terrible. During the winter months westerly gales were frequently experienced in the night, and these gales were invariably accompanied by high seas, which made it impossible to open the conning-tower hatch. Vision was limited to that through the periscope and was only a cable or two between the seas which continually broke over them.

There was no rest at the bottom, even at twenty-two fathoms, as the vessels rolled and bumped dangerously. They were, consequently, compelled to keep

under way at a depth clear of the keels of possible ships. When battery power became low the submarines had to come to the surface to recharge. While on the surface it was essential to run the engines in order to keep head to sea, and through the ventilator—which, with the engine running, must necessarily be kept open—much water was shipped.

The seamen got very little sleep, owing to cold. With these words the captain of a submarine concludes his report on a cruise in the North Sea. It is characteristic of the service that he should make no reference to the fact that, while the crew got very little sleep, he had got infinitely less himself.

The weather had not been good, and throughout the six days the cold had been intense—Arctic, in fact. At times ice formed on the periscope very quickly and obscured vision, so that it had to be dipped every five minutes. On the surface the thermometer gave no reading, though it had a minimum of 15 degrees of frost.

To receive messages by wireless was impossible, for the spray froze on the aerial, forming a coating of ice two inches thick. From time to time it was necessary to dive to remove the ice which, more than a foot long, depended from portions of the superstructure. The bridge screen froze like a board and, with difficulty, could be folded, and the ice on the coats of the officers and crew did not thaw until some hours after the garments had been hung up below.

Four battleships of the Kaiser class were sighted by a submarine, which was patrolling off the Danish coast. Probably there were other vessels in company, but owing to low visibility they were not seen. After getting into position to attack the submarine saw the surface, owing to the heavy swell, and it was necessary to go full speed to get her under again.

HARASSED BY DESTROYERS. Just before the periscope dipped, sights were got on to the third ship in the line, and four torpedoes were fired. The range was estimated at 4,000 yards. Two loud explosions were heard, and the commanding officer of the submarine was of opinion that the third and fourth ships in the line were each hit by a torpedo.

At the submarine was about to rise to observe the results of the shots, a destroyer was heard to pass very close overhead, and after that she was continually harassed by destroyers. Two depth charges exploded in close proximity to her, and a sweep was distinctly heard to draw over her hull. For two hours the destroyers searched diligently for her, but without success.

Some failure may be described as more glorious than victories, and the attempt of a submarine to pass through the sound into the Baltic is surely one of these, replete as it is with pluck and persistence.

It was known that the German fleet was exercising in the Baltic, and three submarines were sent to the Baltic to be detailed to make the passage of the sound and attack. It was essential that the three vessels should pass through the sound the same night, but unfortunately "X" developed certain defects and was unable to keep up with the other two. The result was that she reached the entrance to the sound the night after "Y" and "Z" had successfully made the passage. "X" had successfully made the passage, but the enemy was discovered in the Baltic and the enemy took all possible steps to prevent either of them getting out of the Baltic or others getting in.

What "X" found was four merchant ships in the line abreast proceeding through the narrow entrance to the sound, and from the accurate station they kept it was evident they were sweeping. Beyond them were two destroyers.

These ships were all showing navigation lights, and accordingly "X" thought it would be best to do so, too, hoping to pass without attracting attention. She had not proceeded far before she was detected by a destroyer, which tried to ram her. Her only course was to dive, and as she sank she heard the thrashing of the enemy's propellers above her.

To make matters worse, lights burn on the enemy's ships, and in the darkness nothing daunted, she returned, silently and stealthily creeping on the surface, until she got into the wake of a vessel proceeding through the sound, trusting to be able to follow her unobserved.

For a while it seemed as if the plan would succeed, but suddenly the vessel would have it she was a destroyer, which at once endeavoured to ram her. Again she dived.

A third and a fourth attempt brought no greater success. The enemy, thoroughly alarmed, were ever on the alert to ram her.

Another effort would not only have been hopeless but would have unjustifiably risked the boat and the lives of the crew, and she returned to her base, as her gallant commander expressed in his report, "prior to making a further attempt."

SEND A BOAT. The enemy, however, is up to many tricks, and his innocent-looking decoy ships have been known to give a submarine a sharp surprise. On one occasion the submarine sighted what appeared to be a merchantman and gave chase, showing the signal, "Stop engines" and "Send a boat."

When the submarine ran closer to about a mile the steamship hoisted the German naval ensign and opened fire with six-inch guns, at the same time increasing speed and altering her course so as to ram the submarine.

At the time the submarine's gun was manned, the signals were still flying and there were altogether about twelve men on her deck, but she just managed to dive in time. Two or three minutes later two loud explosions were heard overhead, beyond shaking the boat violently they did no damage.

From time to time instances occur of encounters between our submarines and those of the enemy, which prove inconclusive. After many hours of dead reckoning a submarine cannot be very sure of her position, and in one such encounter the British vessel thought for some time that her adversary, which was approximately end-on, was her consort out of station.

Realizing her mistake, she dived at once, but before she could pick up the German in her periscope the latter had also dived. Under the circumstances, "stalemate" was virtually inevitable, and after an hour and a half, during which they simultaneously rose and dived again, each manoeuvring for a favourable position for attack, the German retired out of the area.—Times.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 11th, at 12.35.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly elsewhere. The depression appears to have moved northward to the Hainan Straits; the typhoon has moved northwards and is probably situated to the S. of Naha, moving N. or N.N.E.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 42.69 inches, against an average of 43.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock... (E. winds, moderate; fair).
Formosa Channel... (North winds, moderate).
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamou... No. 1.
North Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan... No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.
Signal. Symbol. Meaning.
1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office. The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Office's Quarters at Lyemum.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Kai Lung, Shik Tai Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11TH JULY, A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6.0	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6.0	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—
Ishiyama	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.62	72	91	N	1.0
Qinghai	29.66	73	93	NNE	4.0
Shanghai Peak	29.60	73	93	N	0.0
Amoy	29.63	72	83	NW	1.0
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.50	77	84	SW	2.0
Tainan	29.50	77	85	SW	0.0
Kashan	29.50	79	—	NW	0.0
Pescadore	29.52	79	—	—	—
Canton	29.52	78	95	—	—
Hongkong	29.50	79	91	ENE	2.0
Gap Rock	29.48	—	—	E	4.0
Macao	29.54	79	92	NE	4.0
Wachow	29.4	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—
Phuquai	29.42	81	84	S	2.0
Tonkin	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	29.71	77	—	SW	4.0
Agatti	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	29.82	81	89	SW	8.0
Legaspi	29.67	79	84	SEW	4.0
Teletau	29.73	77	88	—	—
Loilo	29.72	77	81	SW	4.0
Sarangani	29.72	77	81	SW	4.0
Cebu	29.72	77	81	SW	4.0
Labuan	29.72	81	95	SW	6.0

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.
1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, 32 degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, detached clouds, 4, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squalls, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, wave, etc.
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 11th.

Barometer	Day at 2 p.m.	On 6 a.m.	On 10 a.m.
Temperature	84	79	86
Humidity	74	91	73
Wind Direction	East	ENE	East
Force	4	c	5
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	0.23	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th... 84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th... 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 12th to 18th July, 1918.

From 12th to 18th July, 1916.									
HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week or	Days of Month	H'kong		Height	H'kong		Height		
		Mean Time.	ft. in.		Mean Time.	ft. in.			
Fri.	12	m 9.37	4.3	m 4.49	3.0				
Satur.	13	m 11.16	4.3	m 6.22	1.2				
Sun.	14	m 11.48	4.0	m 6.36	1.3				
Mon.	15	m 1.44	4.0	m 6.30	3.0				
Tues.	16	m 2.19	4.8	m 7.29	2.0				
Wed.	17	m 2.56	4.8	m 8.30	2.8				
Thurs.	18	m 3.53	4.8	m 9.18	2.1				
		m 4.23	4.6	m 10.22	2.8				
		m 4.43	4.6	m 10.44	3.2				



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"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 17th July.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 1st Oct.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 27th July.	"KEY WEST" ... 28th Oct.
"KEY WEST" ... 10th Aug.	"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6th Nov.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 11th Sept.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 7th Dec.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri. 12th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Wed. 17th July, 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAISANG"	Thurs. 18th July, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 19th July, 3 p.m.

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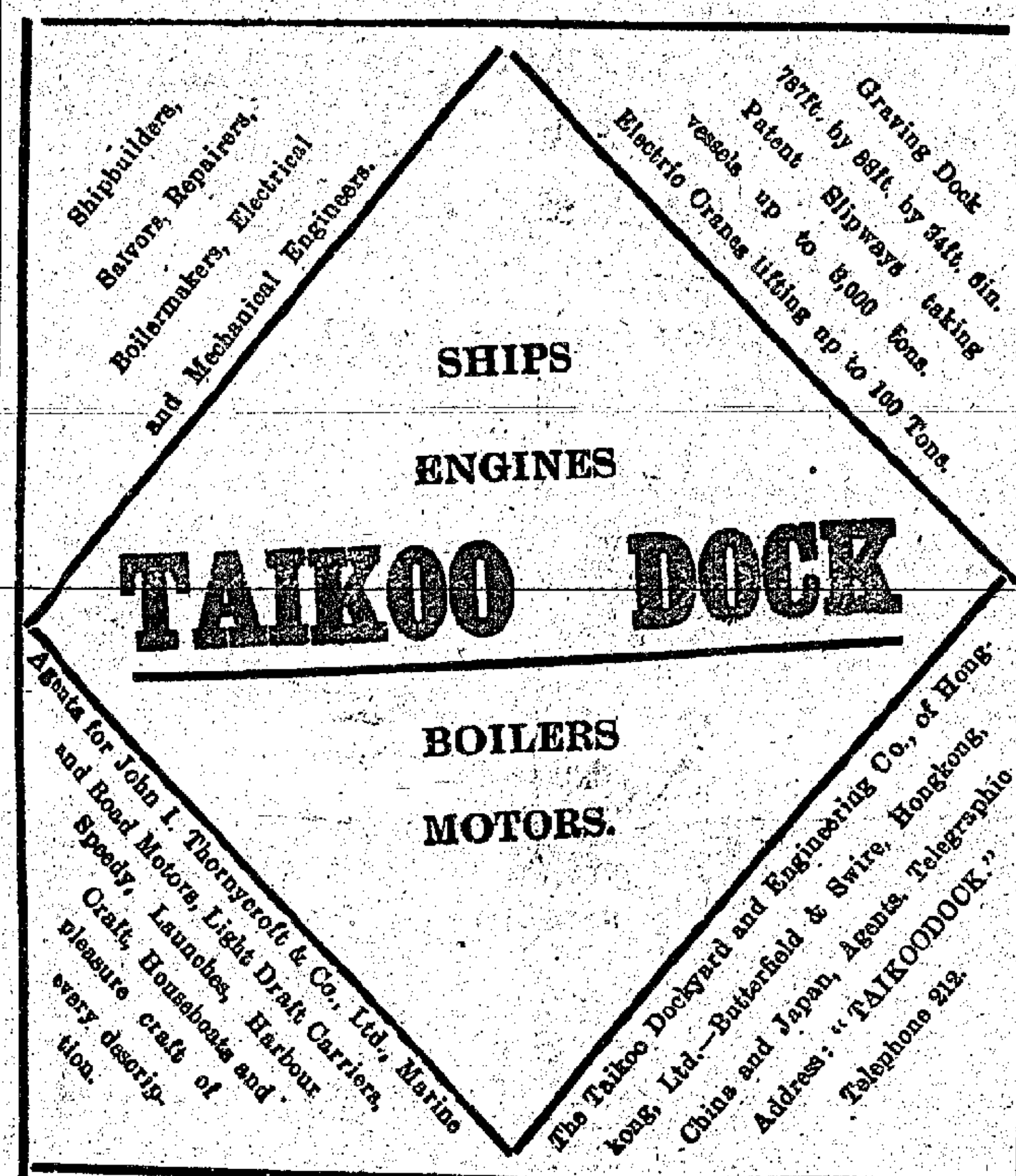
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CEBU and ILOILO	"HWAH KUI"	On 12th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINRIANG"	On 16th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th July, 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOV"	On 19th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd July, Noon.

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to	at	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	Noon		12th	

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,500 Tons	12th July, 11 A.M.
	KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 Tons	19th July, 11 A.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 Tons	30th July, 11 A.M.
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† SUWA MARU ... 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES., 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	THURS., 29th Aug.

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